FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Austrian TV Presents Interview of Todor Zhivkov C 1
BTA Comments on NATO Session Communique C 2
Reportage on Visiting Foreign Delegations C 3
Hungarian Military Delegation C 3
Marothy-Led Hungarian Delegation C 3
GDR National Front Delegation C 4
Stanishev Visits British Communists 17-19 May C 4
Jaruzelski-Led Delegation To Arrive 20 May C 4
BTA Reports on Economic Relations With Poland C 5
New Radio, Television Committee Established C 5
Briefs: Dimitrov Centenary Meeting C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Supports Argentine Claims on Falklands D 1
Antonov-Led USSR Delegation Departs 19 May D 1
Reports on Bilak Delegation's Trip to Africa D 1
Zambia Visit [Bratislava PRAVDA 18 May] D 1
Angola Visit D 2
Lenart Returns From Party Congress in Cyprus D 4
SED's Horst Dohlus Received by Husak 19 May D 4
Indra Meets Luxembourg Parliamentary Delegation D 4
Joint Government-TU Session Discusses Plan Tasks D 5
Daily Urges Discipline-Tightening Measures D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 18 May]
Private Growers Blamed for Abusing Benefits D 7
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 18 May]
State Inspection Shows Fuel, Energy Waste D 8
[Svoboda in RUDE PRAVO 18 May]
Briefs: New Transmitter; Conference on Silicate Minerals D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Interview With Law of Sea Conference Delegate E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 May]
Reportage on Visit of Karmal-Led Delegation E 2
Honecker Welcomes Visitors E 2
Honecker, Karmal Begin Talks E 2
Karmal Receives Award E 3
Dinner Given Honoring Karmal E 4
Honecker Toast E 4
Karmal Toast E 5
Radio Describes Army Officer's Training E 7
Mexican President Receives Goetting, Delegation E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 May]
Japanese Prime Minister Receives Delegation E 8
TU Talks With Syria Held in Berlin 19 May E 9

POLAND

Jaruzelski Delegation Begins Visit to Bulgaria G 1
Arrival in Sofia G 1
PAP Previews Visit G 1
Sejm To Hold Session on 26 May; Agenda Outlined G 2
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Outlines Government Budget Bill [13 May] G 2
Government Commission Debates Economic Reform G 4
National Income Figures for 1981 Released G 4
Jaruzelski Receives Journalist Association Heads G 5
Weekly Publication Reappears After 22-Week Absence G 6
Underground Solidarity Leaders Interviewed G 6
[London TYDZIEN I DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA 9 May]
Paper Examines Role of Youth in 'Street Incidents' G 9
[Rządca in TRYBUNA LUDU 17 May]
Papers Warn Against Western Propaganda Efforts G 11
Radio Campaign G 11
[Wisniewski in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 17 May]
'Serious Bourgeois' Press G 13
[Zielinski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 13 May]
Civic Militia Uncovers Illegal Group, Bomb Plan G 14

ROMANIA

Foreign Minister Meets With CSSR President H 1
Ceausescu Visits Agricultural Institute H 1
SCINTEIA Urges Fixed Ceiling for Interest Rates H 2
[19 May]
Party Official Addresses Greek Communist Party H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Stambolic Chairs SFRY Presidency Session I 1
Reportage on LC Congress in Bosnia-Hercegovina I 1
Candidate List Approved I 1
Congress Commissions Report I 2
Mikulic Addresses Congress I 2
Central Committee Member Evaluates Nonalignment I 4
SAWPY Official Meets With SWAPO Delegation I 6
PRC Foreign Minister Congratulates Mojsov I 6

AUSTRIAN TV PRESENTS INTERVIEW OF TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU191206 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1841 GMT on 18 May carries a 17-minute feature program on Bulgaria entitled "Bulgaria's Clocks Run Differently." The feature includes an interview (date and place not given) of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by Paul Lendvai, Austrian Radio and Television Service East European Affairs expert. Questions are in German and answers in Bulgarian with superimposed German translation. No interpreter is seen or heard.

Prior to the interview, there is an introductory passage showing views of Sofia and monuments devoted to Russian soldiers, stressing that the Russians are still very popular in Bulgaria where they feel "at home." The camera then shows pictures of Zhivkov's native town of Pravets, a village near Sofia. The commentator explains that the home of Zhivkov's parents has been converted into a museum. A monument to Zhivkov, built last year on the occasion of his 70th birthday, is also shown.

The feature then begins showing the first of several segments of the interview which is interrupted by frequent cuts to Sofia street scenes and monuments, and to open markets and food stores showing generous amounts of goods and numerous customers, but no one standing in line.

The interview opens with biographical notes on Zhivkov. The Bulgarian leader describes himself as "being a veteran of the party" and denies that there is any generation gap in Bulgaria. He stresses the "continuity" and adds that "one generation takes over the torch from another, and thus we are advancing into the future." The announcer emphasizes Zhivkov's close relations with the Soviet Union, and Zhivkov is quoted as stating that "he is linked in life and death to the USSR."

Following further biographical notes, Zhivkov describes himself as descending from "poor peasants" and having spent 19 years in the provinces before coming to Sofia in 1928. The commentator further describes Zhivkov's family and the influence of his late daughter Lyudmila who was a "Politburo member and minister of culture," praising her "liberal and broadminded approach."

Zhivkov does not mention his daughter, but dwells on the new buildings and sites of Pravets.

Zhivkov then deals with Bulgarian economic problems and explains the "new economic approach and its mechanism." He adds that this "new reform has given a great impetus to the development of socialist democracy in the economic sector and in other spheres of our development."

Answering the interviewer's question on whether there is any opposition to the new measures in the economic sector, Zhivkov states: "We cannot say that there is any particular opposition, as to organized opposition we cannot even speak about such a thing. The problem is that everything new is not easily accepted by certain cadres and certain circles. The support of the broad people's masses, of the workers class, of the intelligentsia gives us courage and confidence that we will implement the idea of reform. They accept this reform as their own cause. We have been conducting this reform for over 3 years and it has produced very satisfactory results."

Zhivkov then adds: "Our trade balance has been positive for over 3 years; it amounts to $500-600 million annually."

Asked whether a "Polish development could nevertheless be possible in Bulgaria from the theoretical and practical points of view," Zhivkov categorically denies such a development, stating with a laugh: "If it has happened, it means it is possible anywhere from a theoretical point of view." Zhivkov further adds that many factors were responsible for the situation in Poland which in Bulgaria could not happen. "There are no economic or political prerequisites in our country likely to produce such a situation as in Poland," Zhivkov adds.

In answer to how he views the situation in Poland, Zhivkov answers: "This situation is temporary; it is the result of shortcomings allowed to occur by the Polish leadership and by heavy interference from abroad. This situation is temporary, but it will be overcome. I cannot say how long it will last. An official Polish delegation, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski is expected soon in Bulgaria. I will listen to Comrade Jaruzelski. He will probably have more to say on the situation in Poland, on the ways to come out of the temporary crisis." Asked about the time of the visit, Zhivkov adds that "as agreed upon, Jaruzelski, I believe, will arrive on 20 May."

In response to a question about relations with Yugoslavia, Zhivkov says: "Our mutual relations are, generally speaking, developing normally." He states that there are no problems in the economic and trade sector. "Our parties, governments and social organizations maintain regular contacts. Nevertheless, it is known that on the Yugoslav side the so-called 'Macedonian question' is being constantly raised. As to us, this question does not exist; we do not deal with the Macedonian question. I repeat that we are only interested in this question to the extent it is treated by the Yugoslav side. Time heals many wounds; let us hope that the so-called Macedonian question will also cease to represent an obstacle in the development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia."

In answer to a question about his approach on a Balkan summit conference recently proposed by Romania's leader Ceausescu and his Greek counterpart Karamanlis, Zhivkov says: "I would like to repeat that I have not been informed exactly what is going to be discussed at this summit meeting; however, if questions concerning all Balkan countries are to be dealt with, we will participate in this meeting."

The last question of the interview deals with the ever-improving and developing relations between Bulgaria and neutral Austria. In discussing the increase of economic ties, Zhivkov states: "I have repeated on several occasions that relations between the Republic of Austria and the People's Republic of Bulgaria can serve as example of good friendly relations between two small states with different social systems. These relations are being developed in all sectors." Zhivkov emphasizes the frequent exchange of delegations between the two countries at all levels and in all fields, adding: "If we take the problem of cooperation in economic relations between our two countries, we can say that we have achieved great successes in this field. The very fact that more than 30 agreements have been signed between Bulgarian and Austrian economic organizations shows how active these contacts are between our two countries. I can say with satisfaction that the government headed by Mr Bruno Kreisky is contributing to the steady development of our relations. I am sure that our next meeting, which will take place soon in the form of a working visit, will give new impetus to the further cooperation and friendship between our two countries, as well as to the consolidation of peace and understanding in Europe and the world."

BTA COMMENTS ON NATO SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU191915 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 19 May 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "False and Unrealistic Positions"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 May (BTA) -- The term detente, crossed out in the NATO dictionary, has once again found place in the final communique on the recently finished session of the council of ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty in Luxembourg.

It stated that the Atlantic allies would continue their efforts to achieve a real East-West detente. But have not all former efforts of NATO -- an instrument of the policy and the strategy of the United States -- been aimed precisely against detente and against creating constructive relations of mutual interest between the East and the West! This policy has struck a heavy blow to detente and has led to revival of the spirit of the cold war.

That is why so demagogically sound the calls for restraint and responsibility in the East-West relations and in the international relations in general addressed to the Warsaw Treaty states in the Luxembourg communique. These calls should have been addressed to some of the chief North Atlantic allies. For there is hardly any greater lack of restraint or responsibility than in the declarations of the communique, which are an intolerable attempt at interfering into the internal affairs of a Warsaw Treaty member country - the Polish People's Republic, or in the solidarity expressed for a NATO member-state - Great Britain - in trying to restore the colonial statute of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands with military force!

In striking contradiction to the facts are the declarations in the communique on the mutually advantageous East-West relations NATO session. The policy of discrimination in economic relations, which comes to the notorious 'sanctions', has been reaffirmed in the communique by the decision on reconsidering the economic relations between the East and the West, with a view of imposing new restrictions and discrimination measures in the trade and economic exchange.

The false and unrealistic positions of the Atlantic allies are especially drastic in that part of the Luxembourg communique which pertains to the questions of peace and disarmament. The chief NATO allies solidarize with the U.S.-adopted adventurist course, with the plans for nuclear and conventional excessive arming, with the striving to obtain military superiority and to pursue a policy from the position of force. Once again have been launched some absolutely unacceptable ideas, which actually are aimed at unilateral unarming of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty.

The methods and the road taken by the Atlantic allies under the dictation of the United States do not lead to disarmament, to overcoming the division of Europe into blocs, to mutually advantageous cooperation between the East and the West, to security and peace. Just on the contrary.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Hungarian Military Delegation

AU181412 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) — An official delegation of the Hungarian People's Army led by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived on a visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP and minister of National Defence.

At Sofia airport the delegation was received by Dobri Dzhurov, Colonel-General Velko Palin head of the "military and administrative" department of the CC of the BCP, Colonel-General Atanas Semerdzhiev, chief of the General Headquarters of the Bulgarian People's Army and first deputy minister of National Defence, Colonel-General Kiril Kosev, head of the chief political department of the People's Army, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and the National Defence, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Today the delegation of the Hungarian People's Army met Army General Dobri Dzhurov. At the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters of mutual interest were discussed. The talks were attended by high-ranking officials at the Ministry of National Defence.

Marothy-Led Hungarian Delegation

AU180915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Sofia city party committee, an official delegation of the Budapest City MSZMP Committee, led by Laszlo Marothy, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest city party committee, arrived in Bulgaria today.

The guests were welcomed at Sofia airport by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

GDR National Front Delegation

AU181517 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, led by Mr Lothar Kolditz, Front Chairman, arrived on a visit here today.

At the talks which began today with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by its chairman Pencho Kubadinski it was emphasized that the fraternal relations of the two organizations correspond to the relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR.

Stress was laid on the paramount importance of consolidating the two fronts' cohesion at the present moment when the imperialist forces are stepping up their aggression course.

Prominence was given at the talks to the exchange of experience between the Fatherland Front and the National Front and to their participation in building up the socialist society.

STANISHEV VISITS BRITISH COMMUNISTS 17-19 MAY

AU191927 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] London, 19 May (BTA) — A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, visited Great Britain May 17 through 19, at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The delegation has talks with the secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Mr (Gordon Maclenon) and with members of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee of the party.

In an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship a wide exchange of opinions was carried out related to the situation in the two countries and to the tasks the two parties are currently solving as well as to various issues of the international situation. A mutual wish was expressed for further development of the relations between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain reported on the work of the British communists in defence of the interests of the working class and the workers against the defensive of the monopolies, against the reactionary policy of the Conservative Government, for the intensification of the efforts for peace and for furthering the struggle against the plans of the United States and NATO for a nuclear rearmament.

The two delegations exchanged views on the worsening of the situation in the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean, triggered by the attempts of the British Government to resolve the dispute about the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands with military force.

JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION TO ARRIVE 20 MAY

AU191410 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 May (BTA) — A Polish party and state delegation led by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the ministerial council of Poland and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrives on an official and friendly visit here tomorrow at the invitation of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

BTA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND

AU190938 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 May (BTA) -- In the eighth five year period (1981-1985) the trade of Bulgaria and Poland will amount to about 2.8 milliard rubles. This is 27 percent more than in the previous five years. The most considerable share will be that of the reciprocal trade in machinery and equipment, electronic and electrical engineering products. The bilateral deliveries of such products will make up 70 percent of the total trade. Shipbuilding, electronics and electrical engineering, the chemical industry, the manufacture of building machinery and equipment for the food industry are the fields in which the two countries will channel their efforts in their cooperation.

The results of the fulfillment of last year's trade protocol between Bulgaria and Poland are encouraging. Irrespective of the difficulties in that country, the planned quantities have been fulfilled and reciprocal trade exceeded 500 million rubles. This year the bilateral deliveries are expected to be 6 percent higher than in 1981.

Poland is Bulgaria's third important trading partner. In the 1970-1980 period bilateral trade had been more than doubled. Bulgaria supplies Poland with equipment for the food industry, transport vehicles, metal processing and farming machinery, ships, products of the electronics and electrical engineering. Poland imports from Bulgaria the most substantial quantities of electric tools. Bulgaria is number second in the deliveries of metal-working machinery. In the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) the Bulgarian exporters delivered 23 percent of the cranes Poland needed, 84 percent of the electric trucks and 30 percent of hte I.C.E. trucks. Several dozens of ships, Bulgarian make, sail under a Polish flag.

Poland supplies Bulgaria with complete projects sugar plants, enterprises for wood board, equipment for the chemical and the cellulose and paper industry. Building and textile machinery are on the export list. More than 80 thousand different transport vehicles, Polish make, move on the Bulgarian roads.

In the 1976-1980 period the two countries participated in 25 bilateral and 15 multilateral (within the CMEA framework) agreements on specialization and cooperation.

In the last five-year period Bulgarian and Polish scientists have jointly developed 85 subjects of different spheres of the economy. In the eighth five-year period it is expected to carry out techno-scientific cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry and other fields.

NEW RADIO, TELEVISION COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

AU181935 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) -- A television and radio committee has been set up with the Committee for Culture by order of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Stefan Tikhchev, former first deputy director general of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, has been appointed chairman of the television and radio committee.

BRIEFS

DIMITROV CENTENARY MEETING -- A meeting marking Georgi Dimitrov's centenary, organized by the former partisans and associates of the Radomir Partisan Detachment Georgi Dimitrov, was held in Kovachevtsi, birthplace of Georgi Dimitrov. Stanko Todorov, Misho Mishev and others attended the meeting. General Slavcho Radomirski, former commander of the detachment, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 May 82 AU]

RUDE PRAVO SUPPORTS ARGENTINE CLAIMS ON FALKLANDS

LD200940 Prague CTK in English 0811 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Prague, 20 May (CTK) -- Regardless of further developments of the Argentine-British conflict, one fact will remain indisputable: the U.N. standpoint that the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands cannot continue to be under the colonial rule of Great Britain because the Argentine people have a historical right to them, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

It is necessary and inevitable to fulfill the U.N. resolution on the decolonization of the islands. A renewal of the colonial status of Great Britain is unacceptable, the daily underlined. Despite the disapproval of the military solution of international conflicts it is necessary to stress that Argentina used it after exhausting all possible peaceful means and proposals to settle the conflict, the daily pointed out, and underlined that the British Government has in fact made from the various diplomatic negotiations a smoke-screen into which it strives to veil its attempt to restore the colonial status of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. The paper pointed out, and underlined that the British Government has in fact made from the various diplomatic negotiations a smoke-screen into which it strives to veil its attempt to restore the colonial status of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. The paper pointed out that many times in history the British colonizers have tried to restore by force a colonial status whereas they have been deprived of it by anticolonial forces.

The conflict about the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands was not caused by the inter-political situation in Great Britain or in Argentina. The two countries are based on the capitalist system which is to blame for many victims, in Northern (?Ireland) or in the prisons of the Argentine military regime, the daily stressed. The demand of Argentine communists to stop the suppression and restriction of human rights is supported by all progressive and democratic forces in the world, including Czechoslovakia, it added.

ANTONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION DEPARTS 19 MAY

LD191234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation which attended the third session of government representatives for the implementation of the program of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in nuclear power engineering until 1990 has left Czechoslovakia by air.

The delegation was led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and other personalities.

REPORTS ON BILAK DELEGATION'S TRIP TO AFRICA

Zambia Visit

AU191020 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text of "Report on the CPCZ Central Committee Delegation's Stay in the Republic of Zambia"]

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, paid a working visit to the Republic of Zambia 14-17 May 1982, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia.

During its stay in the Republic of Zambia, the CPCZ Central Committee delegation conducted negotiations with the UNIP delegation, headed by Humphrey Mulemba, UNIP secretary general.

The negotiations conducted between the UNIP and CPCZ representatives were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two delegations informed each other about their parties' tasks and at the same time exchanged experience acquired in their activities. They also assessed the possibilities of further cooperation in the economic sphere, particularly in agriculture, trade and the education of cadres. They also discussed matters concerning cooperation in medical care and the spheres of culture and information. The two delegations appraised with gratification the standards achieved in mutual cooperation and expressed the wish to expand this cooperation further.

In assessing the problems of international-political development, the two delegations underscored the exceptional significance of the questions of peace and disarmament. They pointed out the danger following from the aggressive policy of imperialism, fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, aimed against all progressive countries and national-liberation movements. They stressed the inevitability of ensuring and consolidating international peace and security, which are the basic prerequisite of all-round advance. That is why the two delegations appeal to all progressive forces of the world to unite in the fight against the machinations carried out by the common enemy.

During their discussion, the UNIP and CPCZ representatives concentrated their attention on evaluating the situation on the African Continent, and above all in southern Africa. The two delegations expressed full support for, and solidarity with, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC), the legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African people. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed high appreciation for the contribution made by the Republic of Zambia and other front states in the fight for liberating the people of southern Africa from the fetters of colonialism and racism.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation was received by Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, UNIP chairman and president of the Republic of Zambia.

Comrade Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, laid wreaths at the Statue of Liberty. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation also visited certain memorable places in the capital Lusaka.

In concluding the visit the heads of the two delegations signed an agreement on cooperation.

The two sides expressed full gratification over the results of their negotiations and stressed that the tasks have significantly contributed toward further developing cooperation between the UNIP of Zambia and the CPCZ, between the Republic of Zambia and the CSSR, between the people of Zambia and the people of Czechoslovakia. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed its gratitude to the UNIP for the hospitality and attention accorded to it during the stay in the Republic of Zambia.

Angola Visit

LD191950 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 May (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Angolan MPLA-[Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour have condemned the policy of the Western powers and especially NATO member states which interfere in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states, create hotbeds of tension and escalate the arms race.

This condemnation was contained in a joint press report signed at the close of a three-day visit on Wednesday by a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

In their talks delegations of the two parties (?stated) that the Pentagon and NATO are trying to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe which threaten peace in the whole world.

They voice concern at the worsening of the international situation due to the dangerous policy of the Western powers led by the United States.

The two parties re-affirmed their support to the Polish people and welcomed the energetic measures of the Polish leadership aimed at restoring the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party and strengthening the economy and socialist achievements, and directed against the activity of counterrevolutionary forces. They vehemently denounced the attempts of imperialism to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the MPLA-Party of Labour voiced concern at the tense situation in the south of Africa. They condemned the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia and the attempts of the "contact group" and other Western powers to delay independence for Namibia. They supported the proposals of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to hold a conference on the lines of an earlier one in Geneva.

The two parties spoke in favour of a peace settlement of the internal problems of Chad and condemned imperialist maneuvers seeking to destroy national unity there.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East they pointed out the threat posed by Israel to peace, called for recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to its independence and sovereign state, denounced the Camp David accords, the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and Israel's aggressive expansion.

The delegations welcomed the successes of the Afghan people in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction and denounced imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

They voiced the conviction that contentious issues between Iran and Iraq, two non-aligned states, must be solved by peaceful means and in harmony with the principles of the movement.

The two parties called for restructuring of international economic relations, for a new, more just and fairer international economic order.

They resolutely denounced the adventurous policy of the U.S. Government against Cuba and U.S. attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. The parties expressed their solidarity with and unconditional support to the struggle of the Salvadorean people against the military fascist dictatorship and condemned all forms of U.S. direct interference in Salvadorean affairs.

They denounced imperialist interference in Asia and welcomed the endeavour of the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and cooperation.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation appreciated the success of the Angolan people in the social and economic field, and Angola's role in supporting the struggle of oppressed peoples in the south of Africa, especially the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, condemned the aggression of South African racists against Angola and expressed satisfaction with the stand of the "frontline" states.

Both parties noted that an agreement on cooperation between them is being successfully fulfilled, and so is the Czechoslovak-Angolan treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1981.

LENART RETURNS FROM PARTY CONGRESS IN CYPRUS

LD191808 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, headed by Jozef Lenart, member of its Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, returned home from Nicosia on Wednesday.

The delegation attended the 15th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

SED'S HORST DOHLUS RECEIVED BY HUSAK, 19 MAY

LD191858 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received Horst Dohlus, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Politburo member [as received] and Central Committee secretary, on Wednesday at the end of his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed in a cordial atmosphere relations between the two parties, and stressed the importance of the broad cooperation of their central committees, exchange of experience in party work, and the need to continue developing it.

Horst Dohlus also met on Wednesday with Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and head secretary of its Prague city committee and other top Prague functionaries of the party.

The GDR guest was seen off by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno and other officials.

INDRA MEETS LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD191900 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpt] Prague, 19 May (CTK) -- A parliamentary delegation of Luxembourg, headed by the Chamber of Deputies President Leon Bollendorff, arrived here on Wednesday on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The visit takes place at the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, who received the guests shortly after their arrival. The meeting was also attended by Dutch Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gerard van Vloten who represents Luxembourg's interests in this country.

Alois Indra recalled the historic connections which have been influencing positively relations between the two countries and said that contacts between the two parliaments now help promote these relations.

He spoke about the basic principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, striving for the preservation of peace, understanding between nations, and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and added that Czechoslovakia is worried by plans to station new American medium-range missiles in several West European countries, as this increases the danger of a war conflict in Europe.

"We take the view that mankind must not seek a road in confrontation, but in a dialogue, not in escalation of the arms race, but in the freezing, reduction and gradual liquidation of all weapons of mass destruction."

Alois Indra voiced the conviction that the present visit of the Luxembourg deputies will make a contribution to the promotion of relations between Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia.

JOINT GOVERNMENT-TU SESSION DISCUSSES PLAN TASKS

LD191648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] A joint session of the federal government and the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions was held in Prague today. The deliberations were chaired by Karel Hoffmann. chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. Also present were chairmen of the central committees of trade unions.

The federal government and the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions discussed the main aims and tasks of the 5-year plan in developing the national economy in 1981-85, guidelines for working out the implementation of the state plan for 1983 and joint tasks in securing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed support for the intentions of the Seventh 5-year Plan which stem from the economic and social program of the 15th party congress and aim at renewing the dynamism of the development of the national economy in 1983-85. At the same time it stressed the necessity for increasing the participation of the working people in management and of further developing initiative and socialist competition for the consistent implementation of production tasks of the current year, increasing the quality of products, speeding technological development and lowering the consumption of fuels, power, raw materials and production materials. At the same time it expressed the need to secure working and social needs within the framework of enterprises' social policy.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 16th party congress and the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, the federal government and the Central Council of Trade Unions will strive for close cooperation on economic and trade union organs in working out and implementing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, increasing the efficiency of the national economy and improving the living conditions of the population.

DAILY URGES DISCIPLINE-TIGHTENING MEASURES

AU191205 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Humaneness of Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Discipline, for objective reasons, constitutes the essense of order, and order is in the interest of all of us.

Nevertheless, in all areas we can come across individuals who appear to be unaware of this fact. Order suits such people tremendously, but only as long as it commits other people; they do not regard it as a binding norm for their own conduct. They do whatever pleases themselves and thus often act antisocially, unscrupulously, selfishly, in the spirit of local patriotism. It is a peculiar phenonmenon -- a small percentage of people manages to cause with its conduct unfathomable material and also moral damage.

The most frequent instances of laxity are probably in technological discipline. The outcome is familiar to us -- poorer quality, wasted work, a product that does not work, bad feelings. Everything suggests that technological discipline in the Bratislava housing construction is particularly lax and the builders do not even bother to eliminate a number of these shortcomings after the quality-control inspection. Poorly done roof insulation, windows and doors that do not close tightly, balconies with a reverse gradient and so forth are recurrent mistakes of houses that have already been commissioned. It is thus not surprising that when it rains heavily in the city, the next day insurance offices get up to 5,000 reports on water damage.

These are obvious, literally precarious cases. Violations of financial and planning discipline tend to stir less commotion. However, that does not mean that these cases are less grave. Let us have a look at the handling of foreign currency, an area in which a literally iron discipline should prevail. Nonetheless, control bodies have found out, for example, that the supply department of the Georgi Dimitrov chemical works in Bratislava ordered spare parts from capitalist countries for machinery that had been put out of operation 2 years before that.

Where do some people get the courage for such a disregard of regulations that demand order? Or was this perhaps only a moment of hesitation in their otherwise good work, a mere inattentiveness, a momentary indisposition or pardonable error? In a fraction of such cases, this is well possible. Man is a fallible creature. But the cases of lack of discipline in our life and especially in executing work duties are too many. That is no longer the consequence of man's objectively existing limitations but a sign of the absence of responsibility and a manifestation of some individuals' gravely deformed attitudes. Discipline is in fact, a special form of attitude -- toward people and toward the values they jointly create, toward people's interests and efforts.

Many of us ought to become more closely acquainted with the question of humaneness in relation to discipline. Requiring and observing true iron discipline in all work, in the attitude to one's duties as citizen and in one's moral conduct, that is the embodiment of socialist humanism.

Showing a lax attitude to one's duties, violating order and regulations, tolerating or even justifying the nonobservance and circumvention of our laws, this may temporarily benefit an individual or a small group, but vis-a-vis society it constitutes an inhuman attitude.

Why do we consider it necessary to reduce this issue to its two essential antipodes? Because many people complain that their work, civilian or moral duties are too "tough" and "demanding." Because supervisors who never let up in their demands on anyone, including themselves, who pay attention even to details and appeal to people's conscience are considered monsters "with whom it is impossible to get along." Because there are plenty of people in our country who regard it as an outrageous injustice when the appropriate bodies prosecute those who violate order and the law, people who show their solidarity with the prosecuted ones and are often even willing to protect them.

This is how deep the roots of the unsatisfactory state of discipline and order in our common affairs reach, to the ideological foundations and points of departure. There are still plenty of individuals in our country whose notion of socialism is that of a society of limitless freedom, where the world "most" does not exist, where man may do anything he wishes. Lenin, as we know, mercilessly fought such vulgarizing approaches and demanded that the principles of everyday work discipline be firmly rooted in the decrees and laws. He regarded this as the most difficult, but also as the most rewarding task because its resolution will bring us the socialist system.

We, too, should learn iron discipline, to make it clear that at meetings everyone has the right to discuss matters and even to disagree and to propose a different course of action, that at production meetings it is good and socially beneficial when people express their views on problems, but that, once a decision has been made, democracy ends and the disciplined fulfillment of tasks begins. And that does not tolerate talking back, speculation nor excuses.

In the interest of consolidating discipline, it is necessary that we take a number of effective practical measures everywhere. These range from enhancing the authority of the supervisory personnel, to applying such sanction against the violators of order as would have an educational impact, down to -- and that is most important of all -- prevention and consistent control. We must close all the loopholes through which undisciplined employees escape from being called to account to the "refuge" of influential persons. We must demand specifically targeted criticism of irresponsible and socially harmful conduct also in the sphere of management, employing the same approach as is being applied at production workplaces to rejects. And we must not rely on all kinds of formalism-fraught temporary campaigns -- month of such or such discipline -- because what matters is a permanent socialist discipline, based on one's conscious attitude to other people and to society.

PRIVATE GROWERS BLAMED FOR ABUSING BENEFITS

AU191238 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 18 May on pages 1 and 2 carries a 450-word "EV"-signed report on a 17 May Bratislava press conference dealing with the supplies of vegetables and fruit in Slovakia this year. According to Jozef Markovic of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food, who addressed the press conference, the planned contracts for 320,000 tons of vegetables and 105,000 tons of fruit have been concluded as to their volume, but not as to the planned variety. Markovic mentions that -- judging from the concluded contracts -- there will be especially a shortage of cauliflower and garlic. Referring to the share of private growers in the vegetable and fruit supplies in Slovakia, the report notes that -- with average annual deliveries of 15,000 to 20,000 tons of vegetables -- the "small growers" account for 7 to 8 percent of the deliveries to the market. As regards fruit, in "good years" they even account for 30-35 percent of the Slovak production, according to the report.

The same press conference is also reported by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same day, in a 400-word "FG"-signed report on page 2. Speaking about the failure to secure the planned quantities of cauliflower, garlic and other financially "less attractive vegetables," the report says: "The trade organizations assume that these types of vegetables will be supplied to the market by small growers and gardeners. Unfortunately, this will not always be the case because the interest of the small growers -- many of whom have evidently become market producers -- is increasingly oriented in a purely commercial direction. They concentrate primarily on highly profitable staples, whereby their sales are losing their supplementary character that was assigned to them in the national economy -- among other things, by means of the tax relief. Moreover, because the trade organization cannot apply any sanctions when a private person fails to fulfill his contract and while the private person fully enjoys this benefit in the event of the trade organization's failure to purchase the contracted quantity, small producers often conclude contracts with several consignees for the same produce. They simply speculate. By concluding several contracts they create leverage for themselves for selling without any great problems the whole harvest even when there turns out to be a glut of the produce in question on the market. Naturally, it is impossible to agree with this and the national committee should in such cases find adequate means of bringing to his senses anyone who would like to make such an illicit use of the benefits in small-scale vegetable growing."

STATE INSPECTION SHOWS FUEL, ENERGY WASTE

AU191130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Vlastimil Svoboda report: "Useless Losses of Fuels and Energy; Over the Results of Controls by the State Energy Inspection Agency"]

[Summary] The results of operational controls carried out by the state energy inspection agency show that even this winter the consumers "failed to realize the imperative need for an economical and disciplined utilization of fuels and energy." The agency checked 1,533 enterprises, plants and organizations, 680 of which were particularly checked on the use of fuels and energy: The fines imposed amounted to Kcs 806,400. The shortcomings found concerned the activities of power economy units, the technical condition of equipment, the shortage of fuel, an incorrect handling of appliances with high energy consumption, insufficient measuring and regulation technology on appliances, ineffective illumination and so forth.

"The worst situation was found in the Prefa national enterprise in Usti Nad Labem," where 307 tons of standard fuel was being squandered annually; the enterprise director was fined Kcs6,000. In the Letostroj Letovice national enterprise the shortcomings discovered would have led to an annual loss of 990 tons of standard fuel; the organization was fined Kcs25,000 and the director Kcs1,000.

The fines imposed for undisciplined energy consumption ranged from Kcs10,000 to Kcs35,000. "Most enterprises devoted some thought to the shortcomings and adopted specific measures and deadlines for eliminating them."

BRIEFS

NEW TRANSMITTER -- On 12 May a new medium-wave radio transmitter was put into operation in the radiocommunications center in Brno-Komarov. It transmits the programs of the Prague radio station on the 900kHz frequency, that is on the medium-wave 333.3 m. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 82 p 2 AU]

CONFERENCE ON SILICATE MINERALS -- A conference on silicate minerals, which was attended by 230 experts from 6 countries, ended in Karlovy Vary on Wednesday. It dealt with the tasks of science and technology in developing geological prospecting, extraction and processing. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 82 p 2 AU]

INTERVIEW WITH LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE DELEGATE

AU191348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 82 p 6

[Interview with Gunter Goerner, head of the GDR delegation to the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: After many years of negotiations the new convention on the Law of the Sea was recently adopted in the UN headquarters in New York. How do you assess the achievement of the convention under the present international conditions?

Answer: The convention is the result of many years of constructive cooperation of the countries of the socialist community with the nationally liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which jointly reject the efforts of the United States and certain other imperialist states to obtain unilateral advantages in determining the new legal order on the seas. The completion of the convention -- over 150 states actively participated in working it out -- demonstrates that even in the present complicated international situation it is possible to settle global problems which are of a vital interest for all states and develop new fields of peaceful international cooperation. The provisions of the convention aim -- as is stated in its preamble -- at contributing to strengthening peace and security and to peaceful cooperation between all countries and at promoting the economic and social progress of all peoples in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Question: What are the most impoetant provisions of the convention and how are the interests of the socialist countries taken into account?

Answer: The convention provides in a comprehensive way, on the basis of international law, for nearly all human activities on the seas. Here both the already valid norms of international law, for example, the legal order governing territorial waters, the continental shelf and the high seas, are confirmed and completely new provisions, like the creation of economic zones and the legal order governing the exploitation of the resources of the seabed are included. For the GDR, which transports over a third of its foreign trade goods by sea, the provisions on the freedom of navigation for all ships, including through international straits, are important, as are the provisions on the conservation of the maritime environment and free scientific maritime research.

As with all worldwide international agreements between states of diverse socioeconomic systems mutual concessions by the participating states were inevitable in working out the convention on the Law of the Sea. Not all the demands of each individual state could be taken into account but no provision of the convention goes against vital national interests of any state.

On the adoption of the convention, therefore, the GDR and the other socialist states also declared their full support for the text of the convention and its resolutions on the participation in the convention of national liberation movements and territories whose peoples have not yet achieved full independence and on the commission to create an international seabed authority.

Question: When there was a vote on the entire package of the results of the conference the GDR and other socialist states abstained. How is one to understand this abstention?

Answer: In the last days of the negotiations the president of the conference submitted on behalf of the United States and other imperialist states a draft resolution on the protection of so-called pioneer investors in deep sea mining.

According to this resolution, enterprises which have already invested at least 30 million U.S. dollars in deep sea mining should be given preferential rights in investigating and exploiting the resources of the deep sea. The deep sea mining enterprises of the USSR, India and several other countries will only be registered as pioneer investors if these countries have signed the convention, whereas four transnational concerns, which include legal entities from the United States and Canada, as well as from six Western European countries, will be granted the status of pioneer investor if only one of the countries of North America or Western Europe has signed the convention.

Owing to this regulation the USSR and other countries are politically discriminated against. Moreover, it can make difficulties for the international seabed authority which will be set up, as some states may stay out of this authority, whereas the transnational concerns are engaged in sea mining. Therefore, this resolution cannot be adopted by the socialist countries. As no motions for amending this draft resolution and no separate vote on it were allowed the socialist countries were forced to abstain in the overall vote. This, however, does not affect the positive evaluation of the convention itself as well as of the other resolutions.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KARMAL-LED DELEGATION

Honecker Welcomes Visitors

LD191048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) arrived in Berlin on Wednesday for an official friendly visit to the GDR which is to last several days. It is headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA REvolutionary Council.

At the flag-bedecked Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, most cordially welcomed his guest and accompanying entourage.

Babrak Karmal and his entourage were welcomed with military honors. Hundreds of citizens came to watch the arrival of this high-ranking guest and formed a line of friendship. They proclaimed the close alliance between the SED and PDPA as well as the GDR's friendship and solidarity with Afghanistan. They included many young Afghans who are working and studying in the GDR.

After the welcoming ceremony, the Afghan party and state delegation proceeded to its residence at Schloss Niederschoenhausen, where the guests were again welcome by a thick line of people.

Honecker, Karmal Begin Talks

LD191920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Official talks began in Berlin on Wednesday afternoon (19 May) between GDR and Afghan party and state delegations led by Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal. Both men affirmed their resolve to expand and deepen the successfully developing friendly relatins in the interest of the people of both states as well as of the strengthening of peace and security. Erich Honecker strongly condemned the reactionary machinations against the DRA. He expressed the GDR's unqualified support for the proposals of the Afghan Government of May 1980 and August 1981 for a political settlement of the situation in connection with Afghanistan. He described these proposals as a constructive contribution to the reduction of tensions in southern and southwest Asia.

Babrak Karmal warmly thanked him for the solidarity and support extended to his country and praised the GDR's contribution to the struggle for peace and international security against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Honecker and Karmal stressed that, in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms drive, the safeguarding of peace has become the central question for mankind. The GDR and Afghanistan will continue to work consistently to strengthen peace, limit arms and achieve disarmament and to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. That is an imperative of political reason. They described the wide-ranging proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress as significant for a radical improvement of the international situation. The forthcoming UN special session on disarmament should be an occasion for concrete steps to end the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Both statesmen called for good-neighborly cooperation of all Asian states in a climate of trust and mutual understanding. They expressed concern at the situation in the Middle East and called for a comprehensive political solution. To call an international conference with the direct participation of all interested sides, they said, would be a timely and realistic path. Referring to the Iran-Iraq conflict, which serves only imperialism, both men advocated an early peaceful settlement.

The talks passed in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding and were attended on the GDR side by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Herman Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Foreign MInister Oskar Fischer; Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger; Heinz Schmidt, state secretary in the Transport Ministry; and Kraft Bumbel, GDR ambassador to Afghanistan.

The talks were attended on the Afghan side by Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo member, secretary of the PDRA Central Committee and vice-president of the Revolutionary Council; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee and vice-president of the Revolutionary Council; Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost; minister of public works, Nazar Mohammad; transportation minister, Sher Jan Mazduryar; Secretary of the Revolutionary Council Presidium Mohammad Anwar Farzam; and Afghan ambassador to the GDR, Mohammad Shafiq.

Karmal Receives Award

LD191722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has bestowed the Grand Star of International Friendship Order on Babrak Karmal for his services to international understanding and the preservation of peace. At a ceremony in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin on Wednesday (19 May) Erich Honecker presented the order and document to the representative of the Afghan people. Erich Honecker told him in a brief address: "With this award we express our high appreciation of your great contribution to the cause of peace, freedom and social progress. We honor you as the respected representative of your people who are resolutely and successfully defending their revolutionary gains, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Erich Honecker said that the people of the GDR feel linked in solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan. "It is thanks to you, Comrade Karmal, that the traditional friendly relations between our states and the cooperation of our parties are developing well and becoming stronger in the interest of peace for the benefit of both peoples."

Expressing thanks, Babrak Karmal said that the award shows that the relations between revolutionary Afghanistan and the GDR are entering a new and higher stage. "While we are happy with this honor, it angers our enemies, the imperialists, Zionists, supporters of apartheid, neocolonialists and all reactionary forces. For this reason, too, I wish to express my cordial thanks for the honor." The GDR and Afghan party and state delegations then began their official talks.

Dinner Given Honoring Karmal

LD191958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a dinner at the seat of the State Council, Marx Engels Platz, in Berlin on Wednesday evening (19 May) in honor of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. The dinner was attended by members of the GDR party and state leadership and other personages of GDR public life and the members of the party and state delegation led by Babrak Karmal who are paying an official friendly visit to the GDR. Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal proposed toasts, praising the all-round development of bilateral relations.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It began with the playing of the Afghan and GDR national anthems.

Honecker Toast

LD192046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker spoke at a dinner given on Wednesday evening in honor of Babrak Karmal. He said: "Under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Afghan people took charge of their destiny during the 1978 April Revolution. Although an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution has been going on for over 3 years, the Afghan people have scored remarkable successes in transforming their country. The decisions of the First National Conference of the PDPA created important conditions for further advance along the road of the April Revolution."

"As we all know, the history of Afghanistan records many successful tests in defending national independence against external interference and colonial oppression. Your present struggle, dear Afghan comrades, against a counterrevolution supported by foreign reactionary forces seeking to plunge the country into medieval darkness, will triumph. It will lead Afghanistan into a happy future. We are firmly convinced of that."

Erich Honecker continued: "The GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are close companions in the battle to preserve world peace. The most aggressive circles of imperialism -- above all, the United States -- have worsened the international situation alarmingly. In their pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, they are stockpiling weapons and escalating the arms race. Claims to world domination and the claiming of various regions as 'spheres of influence', in support of these pretensions constituted an irresponsible gamble with the survival of mankind and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

"The GDR and the other states of our socialist alliance are against the policy of confrontation and war preparations and pursue a constructive policy of peace in line with the vital interests of the nations. This policy aims to improve the international climate. It offers realistic solutions, even for complicated issues, which are acceptable to all sides. It acts on the assumption that conflicts and disputes in the international arena must be resolved by way of negotiations.

"We deem concrete steps to end the arms race and to achieve arms limitation and disarmament based on the principle of parity and equal security to be most necessary. The GDR has all the more interest in this since bordering it on the west is the territory with the greatest density of nuclear arms in the world. In view of this, the demand that the NATO decision adopted in Brussels on the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe should be canceled is in the vital interests of the nations.

"We fully support the wide-ranging proposals on arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 19th Komsomol Congress. They exemplify the persistent efforts by the major power of the socialist community to eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno."

Erich Honecker continued: "We fully share the opinion that it is necessary to return from confrontation to cooperation. The pending negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in the strategic and medium-range sectors are of great importance to this end. Special importance is attached to the proposed meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan.

"It is, in any case, in the interests of the nations that the United States should discontinue its quest for military superiority over the socialist countries and return to the negotiating table. We are strongly committed to preserving and consolidating all the positive things achieved in implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. The DRA proposals directed to normalizing the situation in southwest Asia are well known. They show a firm resolve to establish peaceful relations with the country's Islamic neighbors.

"We must strongly reject the machinations of imperialist and other reactionary forces to obstruct a political solution, to keep on interfering in the DRA's internal affairs and to misuse the situation that has arisen in connection with Afghanistan in order to foment international tensions. We feel that the Gulf states and peoples should solve their own problems and that peace in this sensitive region should be secured. We actively support the proposal that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace. We admire India which, by its farsighted policy, is helping to enhance international security.

"We sincerely hope that all nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America succeed in shaping their lives in peace and security without imperialist interference and intervention. That is why we extend solidarity to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the struggle of the Arab states for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem. We give our full support to the people of Namibia who are struggling for their independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization. We are firmly linked with socialist Cuba and the other Caribbean people who are so resolutely and courageously resisting imperialist attacks on their freedom and independence.

"The visit of the Afghan party and state delegation reflects the close friendship and trusting cooperation between the parties, states and peoples. In our exchanges today we agreed to develop all-round relations and to raise them to a new level. The treaty of friendship and cooperation which we will sign at the end of your stay in our republic serves this end."

"I beg you," he said, turning to Babrak Karmal, "to convey the fraternal greetings of the SED and the Council of State, Council of Ministers and people of the GDR to your party and government, the revolutionary forces of your country and the people of the DRA."

Karmal Toast

LD192136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 19 May 82

[Report on toast by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] made at a 19 May dinner at Marx Engels Platz in Berlin given in his honor by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State]

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- In his toast Babrak Karmal warmly thanked his hosts for their invitation to visit the GDR.

He said: "Our visit to the GDR is a logical step in extending the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples, which began with the triumph of the April Revolution and swiftly developed in the new phase of that revolution. The great sympathy and interest and fraternal friendship you feel for our country, our revolution and our people in a complicated phase of their development are evidence of the realization of the ideals of the founders of progressive social theory in the practical policy of your party and your state. It is these ties of friendship which firmly link our countries and which allow us jointly to make our contribution to the improvement of the international climate."

He continued: "The growing shift in the international balance of class forces in favor of the forces of peace and socialism, and the successful building of advanced socialism in the great Soviet Union have further improved the objective conditions for the revolutionary transformations and processes which are taking place in the world. Together with the unfailing force of the popular masses they provide the foundation for the possibility of strengthening and deepening the gains of our April Revolution. Along the road of social advance our country contends with manifold problems and difficulties, chiefly the undeclared war against our country initiated by international imperialism, led by the United States, the Chinese hegemonists and Arab and regional reactionary forces. Despite the continuance of these attacks revolutionary changes are taking place in the DRA.

"The course and results of the National Conference of the PDPA, which adopted an action program, reflect our principled policy in the national-democratic transformation of our country. The normalization of life will proceed despite all difficulties. Our experience bears out that our party has, in accordance with the specific conditions applied the potent and universal principles of social progress, which are of crucial importance for revolutionary changes in the world," he said.

Our revolutionary party and our state are now tackling the implementation of our action program. It opens new horizons for the improvement of economic and cultural developments. International events underline the correctness of the principles of our foreign policy based on militant international solidarity, peaceful coexistence and nonalignment."

"Today the appeal to defend the Afghan Revolution has even become one of the major topics of national peace movements throughout the world. This shows that the adventurist policy of the leading imperialist politicians and their reactionary organs in connection with our country has suffered ignominious defeat. It also shows that the defense of that Afghan Revolution has become one of the chief concerns of all forces of peace and progress throughout the world."

"The GDR, which in the past 32 years made great efforts in building socialism and securing peace in Europe and in the world, today enjoys a great reputation."

Karmal described the strict implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, which the U.S. imperialists and their NATO partners keep flouting, as proof of the respect shown by the GDR for the preservation of peace and the implementation of peaceful coexistence in Europe and the world.

"The history of socialism plainly shows that peace and socialism are inseparable. The Soviet Union's peace proposals, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress to secure and preserve peace in Europe and the world, enjoy our full support. We regard them as the only option for preserving world peace."

He continued: "The PDPA and DRA, like the other socialist countries and the world's peace-loving forces, are deeply concerned at the reckless policy of the Washington administration and its NATO partners. The Reagan administration's program to site medium-range nuclear missiles and chemical weapons in Europe, and the irresponsible speeches by Western politicians on the possibility of 'limited nuclear wars' in Europe are a danger to world peace."

"We condemn this adventurist policy. It must be said that the formation of the Rapid Deployment Forces, the deployment of the U.S. 5th Fleet in the Indian Ocean and the expansion of the system of military bases are further links in the long chain of imperialist plots against peace. An end must be put to these dangerous plans."

He then said: "The great peace movement in Europe and protests in the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America reflect the growing resistance by the peoples of these continents to the plans of the Washington administration. We call for an end to the interference by international imperialism in Africa in the shape of support for the racist regime in Pretoria and disregard for the right to self-determination of the people of Namibia. We demand an end to support for the bloody fascist dictatorships of Latin America and interference in the internal affairs of the Central American and Caribbean countries. We demand an end to U.S. participation in the continuing occupation of Arab territory and crimes against the people of Palestine, as well as to the refusal of the right to form an independent democratic Palestinian state."

"We emphasize that imperialist interference in the internal affairs of socialist Poland must end. We are convinced that the leadership of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic will overcome the existing difficulties."

In conclusion he said that the continuing tensions in southern and Southeast Asia are not conducive to peace and security in the region and in the world. "The DRA, with its proposals of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, submitted a comprehensive and realistic program to overcome them. It is now up to neighboring countries to respond in concrete and positive terms to our peace appeal," Babrak Karmal said.

RADIO DESCRIBES ARMY OFFICER'S TRAINING

DW191207 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1515 GMT on 17 May 1982 broadcasts over its second channel, within the framework of its regular FM audio-aid program for schools, a special feature titled: Your Profession -- Your Future. Reporter Klaus (Fest) introduces Colonel (Faulborn) of the Special Purpose Radiotechnical Unit of the Franz Mehring Officer College at Kamenz who is in charge of a training course for future officers of the radiotechnical units of the Air Force and Air Defense branch of service.

Initially Colonel (Faulborn) explains that the radiotechnical troops have three major tasks: first, air reconnaissance "to ascertain what flying object is in the skies above the GDR's territory or approaching our state border", second, these troops must "ensure the supply of radar data to the command headquarters on all levels covering the air situation, so as to allow the control of the air defense system"; third, the branch must ensure the "radar fire control of the SAM troops and the radar guidance of the fighter forces."

(Faulborn), who explains that the officer candidates are trained on "simulators which create a situation where we can practice even in peacetimes now what combat will hold in store for us," reports that the assumed situation for the training phase under review is "two air targets consisting of several airplanes -- meaning two groups of planes -- approaching our position at low altitude and being constantly kept in sight by the radar station." The colonel adds for the National People's Army radar system that "the radar stations in our country are assigned index figures. The duty officer in charge of these facilities gives the station bearing the specific figure and assignment, whereupon the targets are marked with consecutive numerals on the large reconnaissance maps." Both the duty officer and the commanding officer of the radar station have "identical primary-level situation [primaerlage] data; the air situation data then is processed by the radar station on the basis of the primary-level situation data, transformed into a different system of coordinates and forwarded to the combat command headquarters in charge." The officer candidates, the colonel continues to explain, are also trained in rapidly writing numerals on the maps in mirror writing.

He goes on to outline the contents of the three training years for the officer candidates: In the first training year the candidates must learn subjects such as basic electronics, electrical engineering and operational measuring, control and regulating technology. In the second training year the candidates are familiarized with the sophisticated equipment and must even learn to track down failures in screen sets. They already operate what is called the "tele-karandash," a device for pinpointing an object on the radar screen. Once the device covers the light spot on the screen of the panoramic viewer, a switch is activated, a pushbutton, whereupon the position of the tele-karandash is instantaneously fed into the computer as the target data. In the third training course the students practice simulated combat action as described by Colonel (Faulborn) in the exercise for the benefit of school instruction: "The groups of airplanes have approached our position and try to raid the station with missiles. To evade this raid protective measures are introduced and the ground defense of the radiotechnical company is activated."

According to Colonel (Faulborn) the future officers will later occupy leadership positions "as station commanders, duty officers, radar guidance officers, officers for processing the air situation data" for their duties in the service "of the Warsaw Pact duty system and in combat with the adversary."

An officer candidate notes that Russian is the command language in the Warsaw Pact and also plays a great role in the training of the radiotechnical troops. "On principle we are confronted with the Russian language in all technical descriptions, even in the designations of our lockers." Russian is also helpful in the future practice because of the "skin-tight" cooperation with the "Soviet comrades."

Colonel (Faulborn) in conclusion voices his satisfaction about the performance of the officer candidates in the simulated air-raid case, including the "correct implementation of the measures initiated for operations under conditions of active antiradar disturbances, so that it was possible to insure a flawless surveillance of the attacking planes when these planes were also protected by antiradar disturbances."

"After all," the colonel concludes at the end of the broadcast, "the use of the cruise missiles which are supposed to be deployed by NATO in Western Europe on the basis of the missile decision, forces us to pursue this training quite intensively, because in that case we will be dealing with flight altitudes around 100 meters, which poses high requirements on our radar system, on each individual comrade and above all on those in leadership positions."

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES GOETTING, DELEGATION

AU191758 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 82 p 1

[Summary] Mexico City (ADN) -- On Monday the GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by Deputy President Gerald Goetting was received for a friendly talk by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States. Gerald Goetting conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and praised the plan of the Mexican president for a peaceful solution of the difficult situation in Central America and the Caribbean as an important contribution to international detente. "Lopez Portillo stressed that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation were solidly based on the fundamental agreement of interests between Mexico and the GDR in the most important vital questions of our time, in particular in securing peace." Gerald Goetting also stressed that the GDR agrees with Mexico that the Falkland Islands conflict can only be solved by political means as proposed by the United States.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DELEGATION

LD191548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 19 May (ADN) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki received a GDR People's Chamber delegation at his residence in Tokyo on Wednesday.

The delegation, headed by Hans Modrow, chairman of the GDR-Japan parliamentary friendship group, is in Japan at the invitation of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

The People's Chamber delegation was earlier received by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Hans Modrow conveyed greetings to the prime minister from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. The greetings were cordially reciprocated. Zenko Suzuki said that he recalled with pleasure his meetings with Erich Honecker and the frank exchange of views on bilateral and international questions, which had been very useful. The long-term agreement on trade shipping, which was recently ratified by parliament, provided good conditions for further developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This benefited both sides and served peaceful international cooperation.

The prime minister stated that Japan wants always to use its economic strength in the interests of world peace. He recalled that his country is the only one that has experienced the dropping of atomic bombs and that it is particularly committed to nuclear disarmament.

The head of the People's Chamber delegation assured the prime minister that the GDR, on the basis of the results of the state visit, pays great attention to political, economic and cultural relations with Japan and sees further opportunities for cooperation on the basis of its stable economic development.

In his talk with the delegation Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi praised the good development of relations between the two states since the exchange of ambassadors and especially since Erich Honecker's state visit, which gave them fresh impetus. During an exchange of views on international questions, the minister expressed the view that a summit meeting of leading Soviet and U.S. politicians will lead to an improvement in the atmosphere of East-West relations and hence to the preservation of world peace.

TU TALKS WITH SYRIA HELD IN BERLIN 19 MAY

LD191718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN) -- Delegations of the FDGB National Executive Committee, led by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, and of the General Federation of Syrian Labor Unions led by its president, Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, met in Berlin today. They affirmed the need for trade union action in support of the socialist peace strategy.

They described NATO's arms drive and the imperialist policy of interference and confrontation in Europe as a serious threat to world peace. They condemned the policy of threats and boycotts of U.S. imperialism, which is directed against the progressive Arab states, and the countries of Africa and Latin America. They attacked Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, encouraged by the Camp David agreement, a policy which has culminated in many provocations against Syria and the annexation of the Golan Heights.

The FDGB representatives affirmed the unshakable solidarity of GDR trade unionists with all anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East.

JARUZELSKI DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD200932 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP) -- A Polish party and state delegation headed by the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, Wojciech Jaruzelski, left this morning on an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria at the invitation of General Secretary of the PCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic Todor Zhivkov.

The delegation includes: chairman [word indistinct] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Roman Malinowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, vice-chairman of the Democratic Party's Central Committee [words indistinct] alternate member of the PUWP Central Committee, deputy minister for national defence, chief training inspector of the Ministry of National Defence and member of the Martial Council of National Redemption, General Eugeniusz Molczyk, first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Gdansk, Stanislaw Bejger, and Poland's Ambassador to Bulgaria Wladyslaw Napieraj.

The delegation is accompanied by a group of experts and advisers.

At the Okecie Airport the delegation was seen off by the president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, Sejm marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, members of the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretariat, members of the other parties, leaderships and other personalities.

Arrival in Sofia

LD200836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The Polish party and state delegation led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation has arrived in Sofia. The official visit paid by our delegation to Bulgaria is at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was cordially greeted at the airport by Todor Zhivkov. After the official welcome, the Polish delegation proceeded to the Boyana residence where Polish-Bulgarian talks will be held. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivokov were greeted on their way across town by numerous inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital. On the drive leading to the center of the city the Polish visitor was greeted on Eagles' Bridge with bread and salt in accordance with an old Slavic tradition. The chairman of the capital's municipal council presented Wojciech Jaruzelski with the golden badge of the city.

PAP Previews Visit

LD191004 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (PAP) -- The forthcoming visit to Bulgaria of the Polish party and state delegation to be led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski will coincide with the 34th anniversary of signature by both countries of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The treaty, renewed in April 1967, has played a historic role in the development of relations between Poland and Bulgaria. As well as having strengthened their security, the treaty also plays an important role in helping to preserve and strengthen international security. Poland and Bulgaria come out resolutely for detente, against arms race and together with other socialist states, have been making a constructive contribution to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, in accord with the spirit of the Helsinki conference.

The value of mutual trade in the current five-year period, expected to reach the value of about 3 billion roubles, will be nearly 30 percent higher compared to the previous plan period. Among other things, Bulgaria is interested in utilizing idle production potential of the Polish industry, expansion of coproduction, largely in the electric appliances industry, and construction by Poland of complete industrial plants in Bulgaria. About 100,000 Polish tourists are expected to visit Bulgaria this year.

Cooperation between the two countries political parties and parliaments has been developing well. Information centres and friendship societies operating in the two countries' capitals are helping to promote contacts in the cultural and scientific spheres.

A large range of topics linked to the overall shape of the mutually advantageous friendly cooperation between the two countries will be covered during the forthcoming visit to Sofia.

SEJM TO HOLD SESSION ON 26 MAY; AGENDA OUTLINED

LD191636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 22d session of the House on 26 May.

The agenda envisages a report by the Mandates and Regulation Commission on the matter of occupying deputies' seats, the first reading of the draft budgetary bill for this year, and a government report on the country's economic situation in the first quarter, the assumptions of the central plan for the second quarter, and the forecast for the economic processes in the second half of the current year.

The Legislative Work Commission and the Internal Affairs and Justice Commission will submit a report on the deputies' draft bill on the special rights of war veterans, on the government's draft bill changing the bill on the creation of the office of a minister for war veterans' affairs, and on the deputies' draft bill on attorneys' law [prawo o adwokaturze].

These same commissions will also submit a report on the government draft bills on changing some regulations of the penal and misdemeanor law, and on changing the executive penal law.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY OUTLINES GOVERNMENT BUDGET BILL

AU182117 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 May 82 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "The Budget Bill Is Before the Sejm"]

[Text] The government's bill on the budget for 1982 has reached the Sejm. It defines the state revenue this year as Z2,250 billion and budgetary expenses as Z2,618 billion.

The bill states that the government will use the increases in the state revenue to cover some of its deficits by increasing social security contributions (from 25 percent to 33 percent of the wage fund) and also by introducing a once-only stabilizing loan from economic units not being subsidized by the state. Repayment of this loan, which would be 30 percent of the profits left over after income tax has been paid, would be made over 3 years, starting in 1984. The repayment would take the form of tax rebates. The bill also foresees that the minister for finance will be empowered to receive credits from the National Polish Bank in order to cover the remaining deficits in the budget.

The largest figures in the proposed expenses in this year's state budget are for financing enterprises and economic units (Z1,217 billion), for social security (Z345 billion) and for health care, social care, physical culture, sports, tourism and recreation (Z235 billion).

The government has also presented before the Sejm a report on last year's state budget covering the period 1 January to 31 December 1981.

A government report has also reached the Sejm about the economic situation in Poland during the first 3 months of this year, the points of the central plan for the ensuing 3 months and an economic forecast for the second half of this year. In this paper, the government reminds everyone that the introduction of martial law made it necessary to adapt the principles behind the economy's functioning to meet the changed conditions, while preserving as far as possible the new economic mechanism which favor economic reform.

It has been recognized as essential under martial law conditions to change over to short-term (quarterly) planning, which would make it possible to run economic matters efficiently and fulfill social aims. The operational programs have become the main instruments for economic management.

The first of these fragmentary central plans, covering the first 3 months of this year, was worked out and confirmed in January. The one contained in the current report before the Sejm covers the next 3 months and contains a forecast for the Polish economy for the second half of this year. The government report states that while we are gradually stabilizing the economy, it is becoming possible to lengthen the period of time covered by a plan and no longer need work out plans covering 3 months. It is envisaged that the next plan will cover 6 months.

The government report before the Sejm describes Poland's economic situation during the first 3 months of this year. The falling trends in the economy were still continuing then, however, they were clearly gentler than during the past 2 years, while in some areas of the economy the situation has started to improve and opportunities for production to increase have increased, although these opportunities are still rather small.

The government report stated that the chief factor slowing down production this year is the drastic restriction on imports from the second payments area as a result of the economic sanctions against Poland by the United States and other Western countries. The drop in industrial output during the first 3 months of this year amounted to 11 percent. This was above all because of production difficulties in those industries which depend on imports.

The best results in the first 3 months of this year were achieved in the coal industry (the coal extraction plan was exceeded by 4 percent). The situation in copper, lead and cement production and in the ceramics industry has improved. A great drop in output, however, has occurred in the electrical machine, chemical and textile industries. Procurement of grain and livestock in agriculture was still low, and observing the agricultural market confirms the fact that breeding is not being stimulated.

The increase in retail prices has brought about a certain normalization on the domestic market and has calmed it down. In March, people's income and expenditures were universally balanced for the first time. According to the main statistical office, the increase in living costs amounted to 84 percent, which represents a drop in people's real income by around 20 percent.

The government is also informing the Sejm that the second stage of examining continuing investment projects has been completed in the first quarter of this year. It has been decided to assign a new purpose to 74 projects, discontinue 116 and not to resume the development of 440 projects, halted earlier, until after 1983.

The tasks in the plan for the second quarter of 1982 and the economic forecast for the second half of 1982 were formulated on the basis of an appraisal of the situation up to now and by taking into account the results of our agreements with socialist countries concerning increased imports of supplies and goods which neutralize the effects of the sanctions imposed by Western countries to a considerable extent. The necessity of adapting the national economy so as to make maximum possible use of domestic raw materials, replacing imported raw materials with domestic raw materials and creating closer ties between our economy and the socialist countries was also taken into account.

It is reckoned that industrial output will continue to fall during the second quarter of 1982, but to a much lesser extent. The most important matters recognized in the food economy are: supplying agriculture punctually with fertilizers, plant protection agents, spare parts, tires, fuel, suitable seed and seed potatoes; punctually carrying out the spring sowing; and contracting the right amount of industrial land for cultivation.

Right now one of the thorniest problems for the entire economy is the procurement of grain. Deficiencies in grain procurement in relation to the country's demand for flour and grain products may amount to around 300,000 tons. One must also reckon on a fodder shortage of around 360,000 tons. In order to remedy these difficulties exports of 60,000 tons of high-quality meat coupled with imports of the same quantity of lower-quality meat has been envisaged; this will enable us to save around $70 million -- the value of 400,000 tons of grain.

The government report also announces, among other things, the speeding up of work on forming an incentive wage system geared to an increase in work efficiency. As far as building is concerned, the report announces the possibilities for increasing exports of cement in order to buy components for the production of finishing materials, the lack of which is one of the brakes on housing construction right now.

The second half of this year will mark, in the government's appraisal, the start of rising trends in industrial output and a chance to draw up a general balance sheet of the value of market supplies and services with the amount of money people have to spend, (considering the greater shortages of some articles).

Summing up, it will not be possible to firmly overcome the falling trends in the entire economy during 1982, nevertheless, there are visible signs which could begin to put some areas of the economy back on their feet during the second half of 1982, thus paving the way for growth in 1983, says the government report before the Sejm.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DEBATES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD192156 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (PAP) -- The Government Commission for Economic Reform today examined a report on Ministerial Council resolutions following an appraisal of the first months of economic reforms and discussed initially a draft law on curing the economy of state enterprises.

The commission also reviewed the theses of the reform of remuneration principles and a report on the implementation of the reform in small business economy.

A negative symptom which occurred in the first quarter of this year was the unsatisfactory impact of the reform on production growth and improvement in work efficiency. Its mechanisms have also too weak an influence on rational employment and development of the export oriented production.

The commission discussed the preliminary draft law on curing the economy or liquidation of state enterprises. The draft of the law, which constitutes an indispensable element of the economic reform, provides a general rule that in case of economic losses the enterprise in question may be liquidated.

The reform of remuneration principles aroused considerable discussion during the meeting. It has been envisaged that the new pay system should ensure a stronger motivation to better work.

NATIONAL INCOME FIGURES FOR 1981 RELEASED

LD192146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 May 82

[Summary] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] has released data concerning the national income in 1981. The net national income dropped by 13.3 percent as compared with 1980 and the gross national income dropped by 10.9 percent.

Production decreased in all branches of economy with the exception of agriculture and forestry. According to GUS the decreasing trend with regard to national income was caused by a drastic drop in imports from capitalist countries and by a drop in coal extraction. There was only a small drop in the level of consumption of marketables and personal incomes -- they decreased by only 1 percent.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION HEADS

LD191920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic; deputy chairmen Florian Dluzak, Zbigniew Lakomski and Henryk Maziejuk, as well as Secretary General Erazm Feethke. Also taking part in the meeting were Leslaw Tokarski, head of the party Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television Departments, and Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman.

The situation created in the journalism profession after 13 May was discussed during the meeting. The representatives of the association informed Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski on the development of the association, a new journalists' organization set up on 20 March this year. The organization advocates the continuation of the process of a socialist renewal of sociopolitical and economic life in Poland on the basis of national accord as defined by the ninth extraordinary party congress as well as by plenary sessions of the Central Committee and programmatic documents of the allied parties.

The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic declares its active participation in this process and considers this participation to be a service in the cause of strengthening socialism and our state. Today all those journalists who are guided in their views and attitudes by the Polish raison d'etat and the premises of the Polish Constitution, as well as the recognition of the leading role of the PAPR, are taking part in this activity.

During the talks, representatives of the association's provisional leadership also raised the issue of decisions concerning managerial staff [sprawe decyzji kadrowych] in mass media. It was found that they are generally indispensible [generalnie niezbedne]. Also, a number of journalists whom the Association of Journalists would like to win over to the cause of implementing its professional goals have found themselves outside their original editorial offices. The intervention commission of the association has obtained a change of decisions regarding some persons and continues to make further similar attempts. The provisional central board feels that one should especially display confidence in those young journalists who at present are revising their attitude toward the socialist state in a positive and useful way. It wishes to see them recover their place in the socialist system of social communications through deep discussions and reflection on the needs of the country.

The representatives of the association also presented to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski the postulates of their professional collective concerning an improvement in the social status and material situation of journalists. At the same time, guided by humanitarian reasons, they asked for reconsideration of administrative decisions concerning some journalists who are bearing the consequences of their acts after 13 December.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his appreciation to the journalist collective for their active work in explaining the goals of the Military Council of National Salvation, propagating party policy, shaping society's confidence in the people's authorities and serving the cause of strengthening the socialist state. There is still a need for publications which unmask the destructive activity of the enemies of socialism, further political stabilization and overcome the crisis. With their work, the press, radio and television serve well the introduction of necessary reforms. With creative criticism they contribute to removing negative phenomena.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also thanked the association's representatives for their efforts aimed at unifying the journalist collective in the service of socialist Poland. He also expressed his hope that the development of the journalist organization would continue to progress successfully thus contributing to overcoming unjustified divisions in the name of the country's superior interest. They should aim to rally in their ranks all professionally active journalists. The government is doing all that is needed and possible in the present economic situation to improve the working conditions and living standards of journalists. The other postulates of the association will be examined by appropriate administrative organs with full understanding of the intentions of the association. The state authorities will inform the leadership of the Association of Journalists on progress in dealing with them.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION REAPPEARS AFTER 22-WEEK ABSENCE

LD191930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The weekly RZECZYWISTOSC appeared today after an absence of 22 weeks. The periodical has a new format and contains many interesting items. The issue opens with an interview with Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee. We read in the editorial that the weekly has formed a new journalistic team which combines the best of two editorial offices -- RZECZYWISTOCS and PLOMINIE.

UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY LEADERS INTERVIEWED

PM191055 London TYDZIEN I DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA in Polish 8 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed interview with Solidarity underground leaders Zbigniew Bujak and Wiktor Kulerski: "Solidarity's Methods of Operation Under Martial Law" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] The clandestinely published weekly MAZOWSZE has published an interview with Mazowsze Region Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, now in hiding, and his closest associate Wiktor Kulerski. We are reprinting this interview in a slightly abridged form.

MAZOWSZE: How do you assess the current situation? What are Solidarity's chances?

Z. Bujak: It is at present impossible to make an assessment from which any simple conclusions could be drawn with respect to any action on our part. We do not know yet whether we must think in terms of several years or whether it will become possible to take action which will force the Military Council for National Salvation [WRON] to make concessions in only 3 months' time.

W. Kulerski: We cannot adopt any plan for action until the situation of Walesą and the entire Solidarity National Commission is clarified. We must prepare some alternative plans. After all, we do not know whether the WRON will decide to destroy Solidarity, to set a trap in its place in the form of a new Central Council of Trade Unions, or to allow the trade union to survive in a truncated form and let it pursue certain, albeit limited, activities.

If the WRON decides to allow the trade union to resume its activities -- even in a restricted form -- it will first of all be necessary to endeavor to ensure that reliable people remain in it and that as much freedom as possible is secured. But in case this proves impossible, it is necessary to start right now setting up a second trade union structure which would be informal and decentralized and, consequently, invisible and elusive.

Z. Bujak: If there were any chance that the trade union could survive in its previous form -- with a regional and branch structure and with its previous leadership -- all that would be worth fighting for. Even if its tasks were to be restricted to purely trade union matters (wages) and even if the right to strike were curtailed. This means that it is worth fighting for a Solidarity whose rules, structure and leadership would remain unchanged. Even if its sphere of activity were restricted.

W. Kulerski: Irrespective of the trade union's form, what is most important are people. If they were mere puppets we would have to give up.

MAZOWSZE: Can we force the authorities to bring back the trade union in a form acceptable to us, and if so how?

W. Kulerski: The extent of any concessions which the authorities will be prepared to make will depend on the community's activeness. This is why it is necessary to immediately start setting up a second trade union structure by creating its primary organizations and organizing information channels, unofficial publications and a communication network. And this is the most effective form of pressure. It will be to the authorities' advantage to allow Solidarity to operate officially with a certain margin of independence rather than to let a second structure emerge which would have nothing to lose.

MAZOWSZE: Why is there no underground leadership in our region after the example of the Wroclaw Regional Strike Committee or the Lodz Interenterprise Solidarity Committee?

Z. Bujak: Any setting up of regional or national leaderships by leaders now in hiding would make sense only if there were no chance that legal trade union activities might be allowed. But as long as we continue to fight for Solidarity's restoration we must not set up any bodies which might clash with the elected leadership in the event of a change in the situation.

MAZOWSZE: No one has mentioned the word "usurpation" in connection with the lower Silesian Regional Strike Committee, which has been endorsed by several elected board members, including board chairman, W. Frasyniuk, and every issue of its bulletin carries a headline which reads: "We Demand the Release of NSZZ Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa."

W. Kulerski: Provided they enjoy respect and authority, leaders in hiding can and should operate openly, not annonymously, as the trade union's provisional leadership.

Z. Bujak: I object to the creation of anonymous regional strike committees and interenterprise Solidarity committees because I am against the creation of fiction. No one knows who the members of such committees are. Whenever possible they should divulge their names.

W. Kulerski: Setting up bodies whose members are unknown, anonymous bodies, would be very risky. It would open the door not only to inventions but also to provocation.

MAZOWSZE: So what are the possibilities of creating a national trade union authority?

Z. Bujak: If we communicate with Frasyniuk and Lis as well as with activists from other regions who are involved in trade union activities, we will together reach a national understanding.

MAZOWSZE: How do you conceive the management of a region without setting up an underground leadership?

W. Kulerski: Prior to 13 December strong centralistic trends became apparent within the union -- an increasing number of decisions were made at the regional and national level. The present conditions demand something completely different, that is, decisionmaking at a relatively low level -- at enterprise level or even lower down. Decentralization is very necessary at present. What is needed is a structure consisting of independent enterprise or regional organizations based on small groups whose members would be bound together by neighborhood, social or professional ties. This would prevent infiltration, limit losses in the event of betrayal and render more difficult any attempt to stop our activities.

MAZOWSZE: It appears from out contacts with enterprises that people need such an active regional center to tell them what to do and how to do it.

W. Kulerski: Kasprzak and Swierczewski Tydzien Polski (note: names of plants) work on their own. This is wonderful. Those people should merely be helped, not managed or guided.

MAZOWSZE: We often hear that people do not want to wait but would like to precipitate the moment of general solution.

Z. Bujak: I wonder whether every bigger enterprise has a duplicating center and an adequate and continuous flow of current information, whether it is in contact with other enterprises and whether it is determined not to let people in the authorities' service gain control over the trade union structure.

W. Kulerski: The union was a colossus with feet of clay. This could be seen most clearly during the 12-13 December night. Despite the state of strike readiness in most plant committees, there was no one around and no one took any counteraction. And, prior to this, how easy it proved to wean people away from Solidarity and how easy it was for them to divide people within the union. There is a great deal of work to be done. During those 18 months of Solidarity's existence one of our great national insurrections took place, a bloodless insurrection. But the nation can also be active in between insurrections -- it can work in accordance with precepts of positivism for long periods of time. What matters are neither strikes nor sallying forth into the streets but training people in the art of joint action and establishment of cooperation, building up social and national consciousness, active opposition to propaganda and discovery of truth.

MAZOWSZE: You talk as if it is a question of years, and yet you yourselves believe that there is a chance that the union may become active again and that some kind of agreement may be achieved. So do we not need some large-scale and impressive actions to increase our bargaining power in talks with the WRON? Not to mention that actions such as that in Wroclaw give people a feeling of strength and solidarity.

Z. Bujak: Many such successful actions took place prior to 13 December and yet it all ended with martial law. The Wroclaw strike on 29 January was successful, at least in some enterprises. But what concrete concessions were secured? None. And we do not yet know what losses were suffered. Maybe a national protest action could represent an effective argument.

MAZOWSZE: What are the prospects of organizing such an action?

Z. Bujak: I can envisage such a prospect, but not right now. Perhaps in 2-3 months' time when it becomes clear in which direction we are moving. It is then that the outcome of the struggle for the union, for whether it is to be reborn and in what form, will be decided. It will be necessary to force the authorities to adopt a stance favorable to us, for instance by organizing a 15-minute national warning strike.

W. Kulerski: Spectacular actions aimed at impressing people are now much less important than everyday mass resistance by the public.

MAZOWSZE: But it is necessary to take into account the fact that the authorities notice only what is most obvious -- strikes, demonstrations and the lighting of candles. They are not receptive to the public's feelings, nor do they receive reliable information from the security service and the party apparatus. The August events made this clear.

Z. Bujak: I repeat: We have been the losers under martial law because there was too much action. People became tired as a result. Some conclusions should be drawn from this. If any action is taken it must be action which will bring immediate, concrete results. If "Ursus" [Tractor Industry Association] is able to force the authorities through strike action to desist from showing on television some people who do not speak on behalf of the entire work force, let it take such action. If any enterprise is sufficiently strong to be able to force the authorities to release its workers from internment, it should fight for this.

MAZOWSZE: And what is your attitude to the independent papers, resistance groups and initiatives, of which there are so many at present? They advocate various methods of action and sometimes expect help from regions.

W. Kulerski: It is remarkable that so many social initiatives have been taken, that so many publications are distributed and that help for prisoners and their families has been organized so rapidly and effectively. And, obviously, also for us, since without it we would have been unable to survive so many months in hiding. While observing those increasingly numerous signs of social activity I am afraid of one thing only -- let us hope that none of those manifestations becomes contaminated by the methods and means of action so far utilized by the adversary. We must rule out any coercion, violence and usurpation of power. It seems that those initiatives are genuine which can be sustained independently at least over a period of time, since this shows that they enjoy real public support. As far as possible, we should support initiatives which are consistent with the spirit and principles of the Solidarity program adopted at the First National Delegate Congress.

MAZOWSZE: Let me put to you another question? What are your views on the economic sanctions applied by the West?

Z. Bujak: First of all it is necessary to reply to the question of whether those sanctions will really adversely affect the community, as is being suggested on television. In other words, whether what we would have received from the West would have been utilized to improve the material and food situation. There can be no doubt whatever what the answer to that question would be. Only a minimal proportion of such aid would be allocated for this purpose. The rest would be utilized to promote the political, big-power interests of the bloc in which peoples and nations are the objects, not the subjects of state action.

In any event it seems to me that our opinion is of no importance in this sphere -- the West is guided by its own interests and, at the very most, may cite Solidarity's views in support of its policy whenever it is to its advantage to do so.

MAZOWSZE: Finally, what is the status of the weekly MAZOWSZE?

Z. Bujak: The decision with respect to the creation of the regional weekly MAZOWSZE was adopted by the leadership on 5 November. The proclamation of martial law and Jerzy Zielinski's tragic death prevented the appearance of its first edition. The current situation has created a great need for the existence of a regional paper. Together with Wiktor Kulerski I decided to publish MAZOWSZE.

PAPER EXAMINES ROLE OF YOUTH IN 'STREET INCIDENTS'

AU191425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 82 p 1

[Piotr Rzadca commentary: "The False Prompters"]

[Text] The participation of school youngsters in various street incidents in the past few days has become a greatly disturbing event for large sections of our society. Those incidents took place in very few cities and were joined by youngsters from only some schools, accounting for less than a quarter of the students. That is why we must not generalize and say that the entire young generation is "in opposition" or that it seeks confrontation.

However, society cannot be indifferent to the atmosphere in which even that small group of youngsters continues to grow and to the negative mental impact that may remain in their mentalities. Also, more extensive repercussions of those events in the school community would be harmful educationally, let alone the larger consequences in public life.

That is why the deep concern expressed by many of our readers -- parents, workers, party members and teachers -- must be transformed as soon as possible into an honest analysis of the reasons for such forms of conduct and into a wise program for preventive and educational measures which will help us avoid the situations that call for action by the order-keeping forces.

Let us first answer the question: Who is chiefly responsible for these incidents? Not their "heroes" -- the young people -- to be sure, whose share in the incidents was a result of false emotions, of a desire to experience some "adventure" and to win the praise of their peers and of the irresponsible street kibitzers. That share is an expression of a naive view of political phenomena. The conduct in question is an echo of the views of adults -- parents and some teachers -- as well as a manifestation of the criticism of the adult world.

However, the more indulgently and pedagogically -- assuming that the errors of youth and the present times are responsible -- we treat the actual participants in the riots, the more severely must we appraise those whose guilt is conscious.

We must condemn above all the antisocialist political opposition which is trying to get hold of a blind tool to promote its aims. It is hard to find the words to morally assess the conduct of such people. Their conduct is simply despicable. Nothing can justify it and there can be no alibi for it in slogans and catchwords. That is why it is necessary to openly accuse those adventurous activities of Solidarity and the antistate groups who distributed leaflets in schools and churches, gave information on the times of demonstrations and encouraged provocative behavior. We must name those people and treat them accordingly -- according to the laws.

We must not leave out of consideration the fact that some parents exert a negative influence and that children have drawn false conclusions from talk at home, thinking that they could participate in the incidents in question. Nor can we absolve from responsibility those parents who take no interest in their own children and have not trained them in the principles of prudent conduct and of a critical approach to the appeals flowing from suspect sources.

Many critical voices have been raised from various sides against schools and teachers, but any kind of generalization is wrong and unjust. Normal, honest instruction and training continue in an overwhelming majority of schools, and teachers are being racked by the same problems that are racking all our people and many parents. However, there are schools -- not many -- in which individual teachers, who are in opposition, have been allowed to engage in antipedagogical activities. They have been allowed to exert a negative influence on some pupils. Such schools have expressed contempt or tolerated the circulation of leaflets and the attempts to organize "conspiracy" and demonstrate the forms of conduct that are inconsistent with the status of the school and with the pupil's code. This has been so most often in schools in which the political atmosphere is far from normal. That is why changes are being made in such schools to enable youngsters to study in peace and to be properly prepared for adult life.

Some teachers have been greatly affected when they learned about the conduct of their pupils, which was to them proof that personal ties had been broken and that they had not been trusted because for some reasons their pupils did not turn to them for advice, explanation and vital instructions. This is a wider problem, one which has its objective and subjective justification and that calls for serious consideration in teachers' councils. It is certain that schools must be credible in the eyes of young people and that teachers must cultivate their authority so they can influence the youngsters in their charge. The administration of education and society must also take care of that.

In connection with the aforementioned events it is necessary to indicate another factor that made an impact on the recent incidents. We still live in a period of a general social crisis, which is also a crisis of many moral values and of authority and which was bound to have an impact on the community of pupils and students. The susceptibility of the participants in the incidents to false inspiration can also be assessed as a negative demonstration of the results of the crisis in the attitudes of these participants. This is the price paid by some young people for the errors of the adults in the seventies and of the errors of the past 2 years of the chaos of the political struggle waged by Solidarity, KOR, the Confederation for Independent Poland and the youth opposition groups organized by them.

The normalization of the country's situation, improvements in the general atmosphere and the efforts to give school youngsters the knowledge of what is changing for the better and of how society's most difficult problems are being solved and how its democratic aspirations are being realized will be the factor that will crucially help reduce tensions among some young people, intensify the schools' educational work, indicate to pupils real prospects for adult life, and finally demonstrate the false nature of the roads proposed to them by their false friends.

PAPERS WARN AGAINST WESTERN PROPAGANDA EFFORTS

Radio Campaign

AU191625 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 May 82 p 3

[Wojciech Wisniewski article: "Western Radio Stations on the Offensive"]

[Excerpts] For several months now our country has been the object of unprecedented interference conducted by Western radio stations. The Polish-language programs broadcast by Western radio stations are based not only on their own materials, but also on publications in the Western press, on agency reports, and on public statements by politicians and various persons.

Solidarity is presented as the only authentic representative of society and at the same time as a guarantor of democratic changes in Poland. Attempts are being made to prove that before 13 December Solidarity was an exclusively constructive force seeking to pull the country out of the crisis and to consolidate calm in society, and, against that background, the imposition of martial law is assessed as an illegal and groundless act carried out by the "military regime."

The "return to Solidarity of the rights it possessed before martial law" is linked with the settlement of the 'dialogue or confrontation problem." By putting an equal sign between Solidarity and society, those radio stations are trying to prove that the "handful" of persons in power are doomed either to yield to the will of the entire society, or to fight the entire nation with the result that is easily predictable for Western propagandists. In that context, each relaxation of the rigors of martial law is interpreted as a concession made by the authorities in view of the "will of society" and under the pressure of Western opinion.

Solidarity's problems are being increasingly linked with the settlement of Poland's economic difficulties. Speculation about the "great assistance" which Poland could obtain from the West if it met certain political conditions are opposed to the catastrophic visions of the economic situation in the country.

The government's draft act on trade unions is subject to persistent criticism.

The general rule is to strike at the attitude of a friend and of an observer friendly to Poland and the Poles. Such a pose is particularly convenient because it makes it possible to use not only factual and rational arguments, but also the emotional ones, and with a bit of imagination, they can be multiplied without end.

Attempts are being made to use the prestige of the church. While, true enough, observing some caution in this respect, the radio stations are trying to give great publicity to those statements by members of the church hierarchy which could be interpreted as unfavorable to the authorities. They give their own interpretation to some of them which is frequently a long way from the author's intentions, but omit constructive pronouncements incompatible with the propaganda line pursued by the radio station. A characteristic trick used by the radio stations is to appeal to the feelings of the listener's national dignity and pride.

In propaganda, the radio stations have a definite behavior by persons and social groups. Here we are dealing with authentic instructions. Thus, while most frequently referring to "reliable sources" in the country, the stations were telling how a protest action against martial law and against "repressions" with regard to Solidarity should look like, what time to turn the lights off and light the candles, how to make a show of not watching television newscasts, what badges should be worn on the lapel, how to distribute illegal publications, leaflets and so forth. The tone of the programs was occasionally grotesque.

While making use of propaganda speculation and assessments, the radio stations have also carefully scrutinized the real developments in our country. As time passed, those developments were less and less favorable to Western political propaganda centers. Life was stabilzing and people saw that the path previously chosen by the adventurous Solidarity groups did not lead anywhere. Since moods were settling, people increasingly soberly evaluated the threats to the state and the Polish people inherent in the previous Solidarity policy. "The Polish card was about to drop from the West's hands." The decision was adopted to take energetic steps against that situation.

Late in April, the radio stations stepped up their programs containing instructions and inciting people to make use of the early May celebrations to provoke open conflicts and social tensions. Particular pains were taken to shape young people's moods. On 25 April Radio Free Europe broadcast the text of the "young generation's manifesto" that read: "We ourselves will choose the moment most suitable for a mass demonstration by the organized public." At the same time -- always with references to illegal Solidarity publications -- the conviction was broadly instilled that "loyalty" and "collaboration with the regime" were shameful for a young Pole. The anniversary of the 3 May Constitution was selected for the dress rehearsal of the "organized demonstration."

The May Day "counter demonstrations" should have been an introduction to the 3 may "demonstration." In view of the "interference" with Solidarity's clandestine radio broadcasts, Radio Free Europe took over the organization of the action. The station reported on the basis on "reliable sources," read "leaflets received by chance from the country" and told listeners what the meeting place was for the demonstration participants, the time, the route, what flags had to be carried, and so forth. Later on the ecstatic progams described the spontaneity, patriotism and determination of the illegal gatherings and multiplied the number of participants.

They commented: The May Day celebrations marked the "spectacular return of Solidarity to the political stage." They referred to the slogan "the winter is yours, the spring is ours," which was dropped for many weeks. Those pathetic and emotional reports were coupled with the hopes that 3 May would be even "hotter" and with instructions on how to "commemorate" that day.

The concerted cooperation between our native extremists of various banners and their Western promoters at last produced the results desired. There were street disturbances, brawls and destructive acts. President Reagan expressed his "regrets" and at the same time said that the "events in Poland confirmed the correctness of the policy pursued by the U.S. administration with regard to Poland." The dress rehearsal was successful. The radio stations are now reporting on preparations for the "next organized demonstrations" and on this occasion are reminding people where one can get gasoline to fill bottles, how to engage in street fighting, where to seek refuge, and so forth. To what extent will that succeed?

'Serious Bourgeois' Press

AU182133 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 May 82 p 2

[Col. W. Zielinski commentary: "Spitting and Inciting"]

[Text] The Western media -- not only the subversive radio stations, but also the so-called serious bourgeois press -- are continuing incitement more and more and are engaged in a flurry of activity. It is true that none of them says so openly, but one can clearly sense that they are expecting something in the form of a small-scale "May coup" [Polish coup in 1926], which could result in a return to the situation before 13 December 1981.

Representatives of some newspapers -- for example, Martin Uriage of LE MATIN -- continue to convince their readers that young people, and even everyone in Poland, are against all those who have so far prevented large-scale riots. Uriage even warns the primate that it was probably unnecessary for him "to have used his authority to prevent bloodshed" because "people are increasingly more averse" to his appeals. However, Uriage is not sure whether firearms were used on 3 May since he says: "Despite alarming rumors it was obvious that the militia had been ordered to act moderately. It does not seem that it used firearms."

It is true that the British THE TIMES holds different views on that score because it reports on the "shocking catalogue of acts of violence, most of which were personally seen by THE TIMES correspondent and which included firing phosphorous missiles right into the crowd." However, we know that generally the British have different views from those of the French, even within NATO or the Common Market.

It is true that M. Uriage has just arrived in Poland, but he has already been able to contact an "underground activist" from Solidarity who told him: "People were swooped down on at night and judges of secret courts condemned people to long years in prison.... They wanted to bury the underground, but they forgot that the people had lived in the rhythm of Solidarity for 16 months, which they still remember."

Yes, yes, the people have not forgotten the unceasing strikes which resulted in slumping production and empty store shelves. Nor have they forgotten various fights that, as some Solidarity extremists made quite clear, were only a prelude to the struggle for power. Who is that special correspondent of LE MATIN? He is simply a typical "safety fuse" that can be resorted to especially when reports are published about alleged "secret courts." It is true that such courts were in action, but M. Uriage was mistaken: They were in action in Algeria and France and the full name is "the secret tribunals of the OAS." These tribunals condemned people to death -- not to long imprisonment.

However, we must concede that the cool Briton did go one better than the hot-blooded Frenchman. The Briton's name is Neil Ascherson, and he wrote in THE OBSERVER: "Poland is aflame.... The revolutionary lava that burst out in Gdansk in 1980 continues to flow and destroy all the foundations of moderation before it. Poland seems to be careening toward a catastrophe...." Further on N. Ascherson incites his readers by implying that an uprising may take place in Poland, an uprising "resulting in a Soviet invasion." And so the British readers, excited and even inflamed in that way, begin to forget about the struggles in Ulster, about the possibility of being called up and sent out to the shores of Argentina, about growing unemployment and about many other British troubles. In that way they begin to get worried ... about a Soviet invasion of Poland.

However, the mood of the headquarters of the VOA and Radio Free Europe is not very optimistic. Referring to the Baltimore SUN, the VOA ponders "whether the 1 and 3 May events were the waning echoes of the past winter or the first harbingers of the coming Polish spring." Radio Free Europe is even less optimistic. Referring to an "anonymous letter from the coastal region," it does not expect "great changes until September."

The truth is, Radio Free Europe has been promising a great change in Poland for the past 30 years -- that is, a change in the socialist system -- and for 30 years has postponed this "great event" from the spring to the fall, then to the winter and again to the spring, ignoring the summer, no one knows why. Radio Free Europe has been valiantly supported in those hopes by the BBC, VOA and, most recently, a large part of the Western press. And what if they are again disappointed? No matter, after all inciting and exciting is their profession and costs them nothing.

CIVIC MILITIA UNCOVERS ILLEGAL GROUP, BOMB PLAN

LD192028 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpts] The press recently published a communique of the supreme military prosecutor's office in which we read that among the investigations which have been instituted is a case against Zbibniew Szafran, employee of the (?Skolim) paper factory in Szczecin, who is suspected of being a leader of an illegal organization under the name "snipers' team" [druzyna strzelecka] whose aim was to destroy the monument in (?Goleniowo). (?Security forces) from the voivodship headquarters of the Szczecin MO [civic milita] who acted jointly with MO branches have uncovered and liquidated an illegal organization under the name "snipers' team." [words indistinct] was interviewed by an editor a short time ago.

[Begin recording] [Question] How large was the organization?

[Answer] The organization consisted of eight people. They were all 17, 18, 19 years old.

[Question] What were the main tasks of the organization?

[Answer] Here you are. In the files of the case there are a number of leaflets which have been confiscated. In total, during the period when the group was active the group produced and distributed several hundred leaflets.

[Question] These photographs, I can see, illustrate slogans which were written on walls. The production of leaflets and graffiti on walls was surely not the only activity of that group?

[Answer] No, this group, which had terrorist elements, was aiming at -- and incidentally this was one of its main aims -- well, it was to collect ammunition, weapons of all kinds starting with nonfiring weapons [bron biala] and finishing with firing ones. They were preparing themselves to start weapon production. They were collecting explosives. We even have here explosives in the form of TNT. TNT was supposed to be in this lamp and following the principle of a photoelectric cell the lamp was supposed to be placed under one of the monuments at night -- the monument to Polish-Soviet friendship in Goleniowo. The lamp with TNT and the whole explosive device, in which the photoelectric cell was to play a role as one of the elements of the detonator was to be placed at night -- the explosives and all and then just a bang [swist]. The photoelectric cell becomes active, there is an explosion and the monument is gone.

[Question] Let us return to the subject of the activities of that group.

[Answer] First of all their aim was to organize teams in parishes, housing subdivisions, factories and towns. It was supposed to be so widely spread. The principle of the organization of those groups was the strict observance of conditions of secrecy.

[Question] A full conspiracy?

[Answer] Yes, a full conspiracy. Szafran did not distribute any leaflets, did not write the slogans, but he stood guard, gave advice and made up programs to meet his aims.

Fortunately, the militia prevented the incident in time. It is sad, though, that adults use youth to settle their own private and adult matters. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CSSR PRESIDENT

AU190905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Prague, 19 May (AGERPRES) -- Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received on Tuesday Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, who is paying an official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia. On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian minister conveyed Gustav Husak a warm salute and best wishes of good health and new successes in the activity devoted to the prosperity and happiness of the Czechoslovak friendly people, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Thanking for the message, Gustav Husak asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu should be conveyed his cordial salute, as well as warm wishes of the new successes in the activity devoted to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, the promotion of peace and progress in the world, good health and personal happiness.

During the interview particular satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia which are steadily developing on the basis of the decisions and understandings reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

The determination was reiterated to expand collaboration in the economic, commercial and technical-scientific fields, as well as cooperation in and specialization of production starting from the ever wider use of the possibilities the economic potential of the two countries provide, in keeping with the interests of the general development of Romania and Czechoslovakia on the road of socialism and communism. At the same time, both sides' wish was expressed to intensify cooperation in international life in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the strengthening of the force of the socialist countries, peace and progress in the world.

During the exchange of views on current questions of the international life the determination of Romania and Czechoslovakia was reasserted to further work for the halting of international tension; the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente; collaboration and respect for national independence; the settlement of all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means, by negotiations; for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place; for the building of a new international economic order.

The interview was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia. The interview proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

AU191847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 19, the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, examined, on the fields of the Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Plants of Fundulea, Calarasi County, the achievements scored in updating farm machinery, an action which is part of the concerns for building a wide range of multi-purpose and highly efficient equipment needed in the current development stage of agriculture, in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the new agrarian revolution in Romania.

Present were Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Giosan, as well as ministers and other executives of relevant ministries and institutes, experts in farm research and mechanization.

The RCP secretary general was informed about the series of improved machinery manufactured, of late, which proved, after the first tests, their efficiency in the soil conditions specific to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was shown new types of sowing machines for row crops and cereals, highly efficient row-crop, maize and fodder harvesters, and others. Several highly productive equipment were also examined which are used for clearing, in the shortest possible time, the areas covered by vegetal residues. Nicolae Ceausescu further examined, together with the experts, the vegetation stage of some cultures from the institute's hybridized plots.

Learning about the achievements the institute has recently scored in cultivating fodder plants, and taking account of the national requirements for fodder, Nicolae Ceausescu asked the executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry to draw up a special programme on the cultivation of hayfields and grazing areas all over the country with highly productive fodder plants.

Nicolae Ceausescu also saw round the autumn barley and two-row barley fields which are expected to yield high outputs per hectare, and asked that the respective varieties be cultivated in other zones of the country as well.

The executives of the relevant ministries, the experts present there paid particular attention to the remarks and recommendations made by the party secretary general, and pledged to further take highly operative action for carrying them into effect as soon as possible, for designing and building complex and highly productive machinery necessary for updating agriculture and providing, in this way too, for rich crops.

SCINTEIA URGES FIXED CEILING FOR INTEREST RATES

AU191120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 19 May 82

["A Reasonable Regime of Bank Interest Rates Is Necessary" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 May (AGERPRES) -- Worry, seriousness, critical acknowledgements -- these were, according to observers' opinions, the characteristics of the recent conference in Helsinki of the interim committee of the IMF board of governors, SCINTEIA points out in a commentary on the proceedings of this committee, printed in its May 19 issue.

The question of increased interest-rates with foreign debts is the key-factor of the worsening economic situation, of the curbing development, the daily continues, mentioning that the session in the Finnish capital city revealed that the increase of interest-rates is the essence of the issues confronting world economy, with negative effects on the situation of all states, particularly on the developing ones. The commentary pleads for rational interest-rates as the only way of helping a sound development of the world economy.

Romania, SCINTEIA points out, permanently campaigns for an end to be put to the current situation on international money markets, for setting rational interest-rate limits. In this respect, Romania's representatives proposed, both at the UN, the IMF and the IBRD [International Bank of Reconstruction and Development], the conclusion of an international agreement on interest-rates' ceiling which should not exceed 4 percent, and the least developed countries should be given interest-free or 2-3 percent interest credits. For the developing countries such loans would reduce considerably the difference between the cost of credit and its profitableness, and the period of paying the interest-rate would be as short as possible, after paying off the loan. Likewise, interest-free or minimum interest credits would be a real and efficient method of helping the poor countries and, at the same time, would turn them into solvent partners in international economic relations.

As Romania views it, measures meant to ensure a reasonable regime of interest-rates would be beneficial to all states because the policy of "expensive money" does not only affect the lagging countries but also the advanced countries and is a real obstacle in the way of whole mankind's progress.

As a matter of fact, at Helsinki, representatives of developed West European countries have vehemently criticized the high interest-rates policy, showing them to have negative consequences on their economies, deepening recession, mounting unemployment, raising up the price of imports and increasing inflation.

All this SCINTEIA concludes, ever more conspicuously points to the realistic, constructive character of Romanian suggestions, which, translated into life, would contribute to solving particularly important questions for all peoples' progress.

PARTY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY

AU191852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Athens, 18 May (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Greek Communist Party ("of the interior") under way in Athens Petre Lupu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, conveyed the congress the salute of the RCP and its secretary general Nicolae Ceausescu.

Pointing to the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Greek Communist Party ("of the interior"), the speaker expressed the conviction that in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, and (Charalambos Drakopoulos), secretary of the CC of the Greek Communist Party ("of the interior"), those relations, grounded on mutual esteem and respect, would develop steadily in the interests of the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of understanding and good neighbourliness in the Balkans, of peace, detente and collaboration in Europe and in the world.

He also expressed his firm belief that the productive dialogue conducted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the signing of highly important documents would confer further dimensions on the relations between Romania and Greece.

The speaker stressed that the RCP was permanently concerned for the current international situation which continues to be particularly complex and contradictory. Starting from the fact that huge quantities of destructive weapons have been accumulated in Europe, Romania militates firmly for the cessation of the deployment of new medium-range missiles and the passage to the withdrawal of the ones in place, for the definitive elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent and the gradual reduction of all armaments under an effective international control.

Paying particular attention to the situation in the Balkans Romania declares for the negotiated settlement of all outstanding issues among the countries in the area, for the development of collaboration and good neighbourliness, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence, free of nuclear weapons, of foreign military bases and troops. Romania considers that the necessary conditions exist for a Balkan summit with a view to surmounting the existing questions, building up confidence, strengthening cooperation and peace. Efforts should be intensified towards a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of negotiations alone, starting from the need to ensure the independence, security, non-alignment and territorial integrity of that country, the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities.

STAMBOLIC CHAIRS SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD191754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG) -- An SFRY Presidency session was held today under the chairmanship of Petar Stambolic. A report on the work of the federal social councils' Commission for Economic Stabilization was discussed and adopted at the session. In this connection, the significance of the recently released starting points of the long-term economic stabilization program was stressed. These, together with forthcoming Commission documents which will work out these bases and make them more specific, will form an ideo-political and operative program for implementing the economic stabilization policy.

When the other parts of the long-term economic stabilization program have been prepared and discussed, and submitted to the public for discussion and critical judgment, the Commission will, in the autumn, on the basis of these ideas and considerations, establish an all-encompassing program of economic stabilization and submit it to all those taking part in the work of the federal social councils, as well as to other relevant and interested organs and organizations. The Commission will then have carried out its task and completed its work.

The SFRY Presidency session, after discussing the report of the Commission for Economic Stabilization, also expressed a resolute standpoint on the need for urgent action by responsible organs in the federation, republics and provinces with a view to controlling excessive consumption and bringing it into line with the limits set in the resolution. At one of its future sessions the Presidency will discuss the Federal Executive Council's report on implementing the resolution on carrying out the Yugoslav social plan for 1981-85 in the first months of 1982.

The presidency also adopted changes and amendments to the rules on service in the armed forces and adopted decisions on relieving people of their duties, as well as on nominating and appointing commanders of republican territorial defense headquarters. Other issues within the SFRY presidency's constitutional competence were also discussed.

REPORTAGE ON LC CONGRESS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Candidate List Approved

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 19 May (TANJUG) -- At today's second plenary session of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, delegates approved the proposed list of candidates for the organs of the League of Communists of the republic and of the LCY from the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and also delegates for the 12th LCY congress.

According to the proposal, on which the delegates will express their views by vote, 133 candidates have been proposed for the Central Committee of the republic, 37 for the Commission for Statute Questions and 23 candidates for the Supervisory Commission. Nineteen candidates from the republic have been proposed for membership of the LCY Central Committee, 2 for the Statute Commission and 1 for the Supervisory Commission [of the LCY Central Committee], while 60 candidates have been put forward as delegates for the 12th LCY congress.

Explaining the proposal, Hrvoje Istuk, rapporteur of the Candidature Commission and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that in formulating this proposal the Commission proceeded from and was guided by the fundamental principles of the cadre policy of the League of Communists of the republic and of Yugoslavia. Cadres were chosen, Istuk stressed, who have proved themselves in action in the struggle for the fulfillment of the power of the working class. For brotherhood and unity, for socialist self-management and for Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

Congress Commissions Report

LD192208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 May (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina today continued work in commissions, in which highly substantive discussions were held on the most important questions concerning the political and economic development of this Yugoslav republic and Yugoslavia as a whole.

Meeting in two plenary sessions, the congress first approved the nomination of candidates, and then elected members to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The election results will be made public tomorrow.

In the Commission for International Relations, the communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina reaffirmed the adherence to Yugoslavia's policy of non-Alignment and peaceful cooperation based on equality, together with the conviction that the principles of non-alignment alone can ensure peace to the world.

The unanimous endeavour that self-management decision-making in the economy may take place in the spirit of the greatest possible democracy and be consistently implemented found expression in the Congress Commission for Social and Economic Development. Involved here, above all, are the self-management agreements and compacts which are not always consistently and responsibly implemented. Consultation to reach self-management agreements is a vital element of the Yugoslav economic system.

Pointing out the results achieved in farmers' association with the social sector of the agriculture, speakers in a debate in the Commission for the Village agreed that all the possibilities of self-management organization in this field of the economy are far from having been exhausted. Association brings farmers greater income, as it enables them to use the most up-to-date farming technology on their private farms. This has resulted in larger food outputs, which is one of the most important objectives of Yugoslavia's economy.

The basic message of two days of discussions in the Commission for the Development of the Political System may be summed up as follows: the League of Communists can fully exercise its leading role in society if it acts permanently "in the mainstream of life". In other words, the programme of activity of the League organization must accord with the democratically expressed aspirations of working men and citizens.

In assessing the work of a communist, the least important thing is how loudly or how much he speaks at meetings: the essential thing is how and how much he works, and whether he acts from the positions of the League of Communists. This criterion was expressed unanimously in the Commission for the Building of the League of Communists. The Commission also reaffirmed the commitment to democratic centralism within the party, which however does not exclude the autonomy of the republican and provincial League organization within the United League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Mikulic Addresses Congress

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[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 19 May (TANJUG) -- Communists cannot be ordinary fellow-travellers or sympathizers of the development of socialist self-management. Their commitment is such that in all battles they should be in the front line and with the force of their arguments and by personal example they should mobilize all working people for the implementation of the objectives that have been set. Regardless of the extent to which this truism appears to be well-known, it was emphasized several times during the discussion at the session of the Commission for the Ideopolitical and Action Building of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

There is much talk today about the large number of members of the League of Communists who do not take an active part in discussions at meetings of the basic organizations, Branko Mikulic noted.

This is now presented as one of the main problems in the League of Communists, though this is not the case. To my mind, Mikulic said, a greater problem lies in the fact that there are people in the LCY who do not agree with the ideology or policy of the League of Communists and who in accordance with the popular trick of raising a hue and cry after someone else point out to us the danger presented by those who, they say, are not active in discussions.

We in the League of Communists have in my view professional speakers who talk on every issue and do so well, but they do very little. On the other hand, there are those who speak through their practical deeds, who do not take part in the discussions but who are consistent fighters for the implementation of the standpoints of the League of Communists and who always behave as communists through personal example. They have never run away from the fray in any circumstances.

As prime significance attaches to the issues of whether all members of the League of Communists are taking part actively in discussions or whether many of them are not taking part actively in discussions or whether many of them are not taking part at all but are nevertheless consistently implementing, or the majority are consistently implementing, the policy of the League of Communists, we should decide whether we are in fact faced with a demand for the League of Communists to be turned into some kind of debating society for intellectuals alone, with no room for workers. In my view we must take steps in the period between this and subsequent congresses to ensure a greater number of workers in the organs of the League of Communists.

Branko Mikulic then spoke about certain views bandied about outside Bosnia-Hercegovina concerning this republic. He recalled that it has already been mentioned in the discussion that Bosnia-Hegcegovnia is talked about as though it were some dismal place where everything is done differently from everywhere else and where, they say, there is no democracy or freedom as elsewhere, where socialist self-management relations are not developing but rather a bureaucratic ruling clique is in power with Zhdanovist control in culture, the press and elsewhere.

In this connection I find one question very interesting, Mikulic said. We who live in Bosnia-Hercegovina do not think this is the case, or feel these constraints, and our self-appointed guardians, or critics, in certain circles outside Bosnia-Hercegovina notice this. When we remind ourselves that this is the way people began talking about Bosnia-Hercegovina in the late sixties and early seventies, when a struggle was initiated in the LCY against separatist and so-called liberalism, and that our decisive struggle against these and other "-isms", that is, bearers of counterrevolution, was occasion for the above-mentioned opinions about us, then I think, Mikulic said, that we are and shall remain uncompromising in the struggle against nationalism and other "-isms," primarily in our own environment and also in Yugoslavia as a whole.

As you know, we have always taken and still take the view that our democracy is naturally class-based, that is, that our authority derives from the working class, working people and citizens, and that it is a specific democratic form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In my view this means, Mikulic said, first that communists must fight for increasingly strong self-management and greater freedoms for the working people and citizens, and for their organization so that they themselves exercise their power and even greater democratic freedom -- indeed, limitless freedom. Second, communists must at the same time fight for the restriction of freedom of those who stand opposed to socialism and self-management, brotherhood and unity, and the gains and goals of our revolution, that is, against the freedoms of the working class and the nations and nationalities of our country.

More than 60 participants in the discussion at the session of the Commission for Building the League of Communists raised a large number of questions concerning the further ideopolitical and action capability of the League of Communists, the moral image of the communist, cadre policy, collective work and responsibility and other related matters.

The implementation of collective work and responsibility was also a subject which attracted the attention of a large number of delegates. The consensus was that solid results have been achieved but that in their practical implementation there still exist some formalism and a tendency to reduce Comrade Tito's initiative to the mere duration of a mandate.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER EVALUATES NONALIGNMENT

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[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated that Yugoslavia, following Tito's course, is involved in all the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and will continue to be just as actively involved.

Recalling the contributions made by President Tito and Yugoslavia to the development of the Nonaligned Movement, for which tribute was paid to Tito by a special resolution at the Havana summit, Milos Minic said: "With the greatest consistency Tito personally led the struggle for the development and strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement and for increasing its influence in international relations. Tito took part in the work of all six conferences of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. With extreme persistence and consistency he waged a struggle for the Nonaligned Movement to develop all its actions on the basis of -- as he would say -- the Movement's original principles and goals formulated and established when the Movement itself evolved. On the basis of these principles, and following Tito's course, Yugoslavia has involved itself in all the activities of the Nonaligned Movement... Since Tito's death Yugoslavia has followed the same policy and the same course and has not reduced its involvement; nor does the country's leadership entertain any idea of reducing Yugoslavia's involvement in the Nonaligned Movement."

Milos Minic said this in last night's documentary program "Memories" on Belgrade Television's second channel, setting forth his memories of the birth and development of the Nonaligned Movement and the constant strengthening of its influence in international relations.

Illustrating the very important role which the Nonaligned Movement plays in the life of the international community, Minic recalled those times when the "United Nations was, in fact, the voting machine of the blocs; when it was an institution which did not spread optimism at all but, on the contrary, spread complete pessimism and fear among the peoples of the world because the blocs had made of the United Nations an instrument for their own confrontation." "However, he noted, when the Nonaligned Movement appeared, when the nonaligned countries organized themselves and when the Nonaligned Movement began to strengthen from conference to conference, then in the United Nations a group of countries was created which stood opposed to the blocs and which became the bearer of all the initiatives for solving international problems... I do not deny the role of the countries which belong to the blocs. Very often many of those countries go along with the nonaligned countries; however, I think the bloc countries must acknowledge that the main initiators of the most constructive proposals are the nonaligned countries."

Many papers in the world, particularly in the West, are again asserting today that the Nonaligned Movement has fallen into a crisis. Milos Minic is of the view that such an assessment is groundless. He recalled that on the eve of, during and following the Havana summit of nonaligned countries there was also talk of a crisis in the Movement and that it was even predicted that the Havana Conference would end in disaster. However, all those who made such assessments were wrong. The Havana Conference was very successful.

According to Minic, to add weight to such assertions it is now being said that the Nonaligned Movement is faced with many problems and that there are many disputes among the nonaligned countries.

A survey of these disputes has even been compiled in the foreign press, according to which about 50 nonaligned countries are engaged in mutual disputes of varying severity.

Those who claim the Nonaligned Movement is in crisis adduce, among other things, the Iran-Iraq war, the lack of harmony among the Arab countries over the Middle East crisis, the lack of unity among African countries over the method of decolonizing the Western Sahara and the lack of complete unity among the nonaligned countries over the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It is also pointed out that there are groups within the Nonaligned Movement and that certain of these groups are pressing for a change in the character of the movement as an extrabloc independent international force.

"This is a fact, Minic said. This is quite correct, this is all completely true. But, is this proof that the Nonaligned Movement is in crisis? I could not share this view as none of this actually means the Movement is in crisis."

Recalling that the Nonaligned Movement today embraces 95 full members and about 10 observers, Minic said that it is natural that in such a large group there should be different interests and even disputes between individual countries. On the other hand, there are many common interests on which the nonaligned countries are united and on which they pool their efforts. They all feel, for example, that in the Nonaligned Movement they have support for the preservation of their independence. Also, they are oriented toward mutual cooperation in the struggle for their economic development or in their talks with the developed countries on the new international economic order. Moreover, the nonaligned countries are profoundly interested in opposing the use of force through their united efforts, interference in the internal affairs of countries, military interventions and every form of domination, hegemony and exploitation in relations between states.

"From this you see, Minic said, that the vital interests of the nonaligned countries are what guides them into being united. I think therefore that the assessment that today we are faced with a crisis in the Nonaligned Movement is erroneous. If one puts forward the view that we are faced with difficulties in the Movement, this is correct and we must overcome these difficulties. However, there is no crisis in the Movement. Indeed, this will be shown at the next summit of nonaligned countries."

Speaking about what should be at the center of attention at the next nonaligned summit, Minic said that the priorities here are imposed by the international situation itself, which is very complex and difficult today. Certain prominent statesmen in the world hold the view that in the last 20 or so years this situation has never been more difficult, and some even go so far as to say that it has never been as difficult as it is today since the end of World War II.

According to Minic, the Nonaligned Movement in this situation is faced with very serious problems and responsibilities from the entire international community. This gives rise to questions with which the next conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries will have to concern itself.

First of all, Minic thinks, at the next summit "the original principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement and the criteria of nonalignment must be reaffirmed." They are set out in the declaration adopted at the Havana Conference, but "even following this conference, under the influence of the bloc forces and as a result of certain views and interests on the part of some countries, there has been a constant tendency for the Nonaligned Movement somehow to deviate from its course and for it to change its character as an independent extrabloc international factor which independently adopts all its standpoints, regardless of whether these standpoints will adversely affect one of the superpowers or blocs." "The new declaration should contain all those principles and goals which, as I have already mentioned, Comrade Tito called the original principles and goals," Minic said.